Texan Running on Peace Platform Gets 81,000 Votes in Demo Senatorial Primary

LUBBOCK, Texas, Aug. 4.—Running on a peace platform with shoestring resources, E. W. Napier received approximately 81,000 votes cast in the recent Texas Democratic Party primary for U.S. Senator to shock the party biggies. Napier, a candidate for Tom Connally's seat, called for an end to the Korean War and the return of the Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war, so that the U. S. prisoners could be retrieved.

He said, "I would debunk the myth of a Russian threat to our security, and I would stop in its tracks the administration's ambitious scheme to arm one-half the world against the other. . . . We cannot go into another global war and come out with our liberties."

Napier spent only approximately $3,000 during his campaign, whereas Price Daniel, the winner, spent around $75,000 and the other candidate, Beckworth, $15,000.

Napier's platform for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and greatly reduced taxes on low and middle incomes. In a speech delivered in Lubbock, Texas, on July 15, 1952, he cautioned against the rearming of Western Germany and Japan.

Napier pointed out that "the billions we are now spending for armaments in foreign countries should be diverted to an overall development program in this country. Untold damage is being done every year by the recurring floods." He said that a program of flood control and water conservation "would provide immediate employment for American labor and would add to the permanent wealth of the nation."

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Fathers May Be Drafted Next, Hershey Declares

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Selective Service director Lewis B. Hershey said today it ultimately may be necessary to call draft-age fathers and others deferred for dependency. He said there are no present plans for wiping out dependency deferments during the next few months but that a review of the matter is of the "utmost importance" because of sharply heavier draft calls starting in October.

Draft officials said if it is decided to draft fathers, action would be recommended to the President, who would have the final say.

Men 18½ through 25 are subject to the draft, but some 3,360,000 registraints are deferred, including 900,000 because of dependency.

Hershey, in an article in the monthly, "Selective Service," indicated he considered that anyone who becames a father after the Korean war did so "either because of the presence of the obligation (of military service) or in the knowledge that the obligation of service must be met."

Jury Still Out In California

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4.—Deliberations by the jury in the Smith Act trial of the 14 California working class leaders continued as the Daily Worker went to press. The case had been given to the jury Thursday at 4:25 p.m. after Judge William C. Mathes denied a motion for a mistrial. The motion was based on the fact that a so-called "secret" FBI report issued in Washington and ballyhooed through all media of communication was deliberately designed to sway the jury in this case.

The report, purporting to contain evidence of Communist intention to overthrow the government by force and violence, was released by Sen. Pat McCarran on the eve of the jury's scheduled retirement for deliberation.

Defense Attorney Alexander Schullman charged that release of the report was "a clearcut, purposeful, willful, deliberate and malicious interference with the jury system, the court, and due process of law."

In support of the mistrial motion, the defense filed a comprehensive affidavit by William Schneiderman, California state chairman of the Communist Party, acting as his own counsel in this case.

The affidavit first cited the extensive dissemination of the FBI report through the Los Angeles press, radio stations and TV outlets, concluding that it was impossible for the jurors, if they were alive and possessed of the normal senses, to miss the impact of the story.

Because of that, the affidavit went on—

"The defendants have been plainly deprived of a fair trial before a jury in a court of law, and to permit the trial to continue further they would be a denial of due process within the purview of the constitution.

"The vice of the action taken by the FBI is deepened by the nature of its report to the press, radio and television, and the com-

(Continued on Page 6)

T-H INVOKED IN $10,000,000 SUIT AGAINST ST. LOUIS TEAMSTEER LOCAL

ST. LOUIS.—(FP).—A ten million dollar Taft-Hartley damage suit was filed against a striking Intl. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL) local here by 79 trucking concerns.

The companies, members of the Motor Carriers Council, invoked the T-H law on the 27th day of the truck drivers strike, claiming the walkout was called in violation of a collective bargaining agreement.

In addition to the $10 million in damages, they asked for $2 million more for each day the strike continued. The council members employ about half of the 2,400 striking drivers. Named as defendants in the suit were the local and 24 officers and members of the union.

The employers brought the Taft-Hartley weapon into play after the strikers had voted to reject offers of a 2-year contract salling for a 20 cents hourly increase the first year and 10 cents more the next year.

The strikers are demanding an immediate 40 hour week instead of the present 48 hours and a 31 cent hourly increase to bring average pay up to $1.90.

FIGHTING THE CIVIL RIGHTS SELLOUT

An Editorial

THE 3,000-STRONG mass meeting in Harlem Sunday, sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, was a dramatic demonstration that the Negro people mean to fight for a real civil rights program with all the strength they possess.

Rep. Powell's statement that "the 1952 Negro has been sold down the river twice in Chicago," summed up the facts as known to practically every Negro and millions of whites.

It need only be added that when the Negro people are sold down the river, it is the white working people who are also being sold out—since achievement of the rights of the Negro people are as necessary to the working people as a whole, as to the Negro people themselves.

When Rep. Powell threatens a boycott of the national ticket by the Negro voters when they go to the polls in November, the Harlem Congressman is undoubtedly reflecting how millions of Negro people feel when they heard the results of both major party conventions. Although, when Powell adds the words "unless a personal assurance is forthcoming from Gov. Stevenson," he indicates his desire to find a means of supporting the Democratic ticket in the end.

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THERE ARE TWO WAYS of looking at the issue of civil rights and of FEPC in particular. One way is how to elect somebody. The other way is how to assure the enactment and enforcement of a real civil rights program. It is this which concerns the Negro people and which must concern the white workers too.

While the Negro people were sold out twice in Chicago, on a third occasion they were not sold out. This was at the Progressive Party convention which went down the line for a militant program of civil rights, and showed its sincerity by nominating for Vice-President the outstanding Negro woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, as running-mate with Vincent Hallinan.

No matter what verbal assurances may be given now by Gov. Stevenson or even Eisenhower, or by any of their supporters, a vote for either major national ticket in November is only a vote to proceed with the sell-out which both parties of Big Business have intended all along. A vote for the Hallinan-Bass ticket, on the other hand, is the one way to cast a vote which will tell whoever is elected that the people mean business on this crucial question. This is all the more true since the Progressive ticket is the only peace ticket—and it is the war program of the two major parties which has dictated the sell-out on civil rights as well as on all other domestic issues.

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IN ADDITION, there is a need to rally around these Congressional and other local candidates who are sincerely running on a civil rights program—particularly Negro candidates themselves.

But this by no means exhausts the possibilities for action to insure enactment of a civil rights program.

Would it not be a great service for the cause of civil rights if those Negro leaders who are protesting the sell-outs at Chicago, would join with sincere white leaders on this question and call a conference to map ACTION NOW? And there is time for plenty of action—to bring pressure,

(Continued on Page 5)

A Well-Fed Briton —With Four Feet

LONDON, Aug. 4.—British newspapers today commented that their Olympic team's failure to win a single first place until the final day of the Games, when the equestrian jumping team won first place, was probably due to the nation's poor diet.

Daily Telegraph columnist Petersborough commented wryly, "It is noteworthy that our only Gold Medal winners were fed on oats."

Pittsburgh Steel Locals Angered by Weak Pact

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4—The steel workers in this area are back at work in the major plants. (Crucible and a few smaller mills are still out.) But the heat of the workers' indignation at the strike settlement is more intense than the molten steel in the open hearths.

The bitterness is widespread, not only among the rank and file but also among a large section of the local leadership.

This was most dramatically shown by the Jones & Laughlin locals in Pittsburgh and Alliquippa.

The Hazelwood local, through a petition of 75 rank and filers, called a special membership meeting attended by 2,000 members. The sentiment was almost universal that the contract should be rejected.

It was only at the insistence of the International representative, Roy Murray, that that local has no authority to ratify or reject an agreement and after his false claim that all other J&L locals decided to return to work, that the meeting decided to return, while passing a resolution strongly protesting the agreement.

The following day a well attended meeting in Alliquippa denounced the agreement but saw no other alternative than to return under protest.

At Homestead, Duquesne and other large locals, the leadership has refused to call local meetings and is staying away from the union halls.

The main criticism is directed against the wage increase, which gives the lowest paid classifications only a 12½ cent increase. These groups make up 60 percent of the membership and the great bulk of the Negro steel workers. Their demand is for an across-the-board general wage increase of 16½ cents.

There is also widespread dissatisfaction with the failure to get any increase for Saturday and Sunday work.

As to the union shop provisions, the workers feel that this is even weaker than that existing before the strike. It opens the door to company manipulations to undermine the union after the expiration of the contract, when the entire membership is given a 15-day withdrawal period.

WORKERS ASK WHY

Many of the workers ask: Why is it after such a unanimous response to the strike call and 100 percent solidarity through the seven week period such an unsatisfactory agreement has been reached. Many of them see the cause as the pressure from their "friend in the White House," President Truman, who demanded that in the interests of the war program production must be resumed at any cost.

There is widespread resentment at the fact that Murray and the other national leaders meekly went along and surrendered to the steel trusts. One old timer shouted at the union meeting, 'Why doesn't Murray retire—the same as Truman did? He would be doing a great service for our union."

The workers hold Murray primarily responsible for the agreements and feel that the time has come for a more militant leadership.

While there is as yet much confusion is to what is to be done, the following are some of the views being expressed:

Continue the fight inside the mills. See to it that there are no "free riders," that all workers be gotten into the union. Fight for greater union democracy, with locals given the right to ratify agreements. Continue the struggle for equalization of the wage increase. Fight for upgrading of Negro workers through putting into effect local FEPC provisions, thus enabling Negro workers to share in the higher classifications.

The rank and file must play a more active and articulate role. The fact that they did not play such a role enabled Murray and the top officials to accept such an agreement.

The steel workers have learned many lessons from this strike and the settlement. Every indication points to a more active and militant struggle by the rank and file for more militant and democratic policies and leadership.

Jobs on Private Ships Decrease By 19,000

Active employment of maritime workers by privately owned or privately-opearted oceangoing U. S. vessels decreased by 19,000 men in the past six months, the National Federation of American Shipping disclosed yesterda

The Federation's semi-annual study revealed that 91,000 licensed and unlicensed seamen are now employed against 110,000 on January 1, 1952.

The return of many U. S. owned vessels to the Reserve Fleet was given as the principal reason for the heavy drop in employment. These ships had been operated by private companies under charter or agency agreements.

Of the total serving on the 1,500 active ships, 70,843 are in the unlicensed catagory and 20,227 are licensed or of officer rank.

FUR DRESSERS PROTEST DENIAL OF NELSON BAIL

Locals representing 6,500 members of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions have sent a letter to Gov. John F. Fine of Pennsylvania and Allegheny County District Attorney James F. Malone, protesting the 20-year sentence of Steve Nelson and the denial of bail pending appeal.

The letter, signed by Leon Straus on behalf of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 150 and 165, declares:

"The outrageous 20-year sentence meted out to Steve Nelson on a phony, frameup charge under the Pennsylvania Sedition Law, and the refusal of the authorities to grant him bail pending his appeal of the conviction, represent a flagrant violation of the Bill of Rights and the constitutional liberties of the American people.

"On behalf of our 6,500 members, we demand of District Attorney James F. Malone that bail be immediately granted to Mr. Nelson. We further call upon Gov. John F. Fine to exercise his governmental power to grant amnesty and freedom to Steve Nelson and free the State of Pennsylvania from the shame of confining political prisoners—counter to every tradition of political freedom in our country."

COAST PEACE RALLY TO MARK HIROSHIMA DAY

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4. — American Women for Peace will commerate Hiroshima Day, Wednesday, with a demonstration for peace in Korea now.

Demonstartors will circulate peace petitions and literature from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Wednesday. They are asked to mobilize at the office of the Southern California Peace Crusade, 326 W. Third St., room 310.

Mrs. Vivien Meyerson, executive secretary of American Women for Peace, urged "all who can to give at least one hour for peace on this day."

"Seven years ago on Aug. 6, the great city of Hiroshima was wiped out, and most of its population killed or maimed for life by a single atom bomb," she reminded.

"Since then, two years of war in Korea have razed most of the cities of that country. And every day of that war brings the threat of atomic war closer to all the cities of the world.

"The surest way to prevent such a possible annihilation of mankind, is to stop the killing in Korea immediately and to sign a pact of peace among the major nations."

EBBETS FIELD PICKETS TO HIT SCHAEFFER JOB BIAS

A protest picket line will be held this Sunday at Ebbets Field against the Schaeffer Brewery, and will urge a boycott of Schaeffer beer until the company agrees to pledge no discrimination against Negro workers. This was announced yesterday by the Brooklyn chapter of the Negro Labor Council.

The chapter pointed out that the campaign for jobs for Negroes at Schaeffer is still on because "there is no guaranty that the handful of Negro workers who have been hired in the last few weeks will not face dismissal after Labor Day, and Schaeffer would give no guaranty of a change in their policy."

The Council announced that what it wanted was a fair employment practice statement from Schaeffer that would once and for for all guaranty a substantial number of jobs for Negro workers in all categories and all year round.

Posters are being placed in stores, beer gardens, taverns, etc., with the following slogan.

"MAKE IT CLEAR
"DON'T DRINK JIMCROW
BEER."

YOUTHS HIT PERSECUTION OF ROOSEVELT WARD JR.

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr., announces that many youth leaders and youth organizations have joined the growing list of community, church and trade union leaders urging the Justice Department stop the continuing persecution of the Negro youth leader who has been sentenced to three years on the "phony" chage of failure to notify his draft board of a change of address.

Among statements to the Attorney General and the Justice Department urging them to intervene and stop this frame-up are the following:

From Young Adult Division, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, New York:

"Let justice prevail and restore our faith in Democracy for all."

From Kopol Rochelson, Student Division, United World Federalists, Brooklyn:

"I believe the attack on Roosevelt Ward, Jr. is an attack on all youth who honestly desire peace. I am convinced that Mr. Ward is the victim of a poorly disguised frame-up. . . . How long will it be before I will be in jail for my belief in Peace?"

From Kings Highway Youth for Peace, Brooklyn:

"Be it resolved by this club—that we go on record in protesting this frame-up and this vile example of jimcro justice."

From Young Adult Club, Emanuel Brotherhood, 309 E. Sixth St., N. Y.:

"In the name of democratic decency we feel that the case against him should be instantly dropped."

From Brooklyn Drama for Peace:

"It is readily seen, from comparison of cases analogous to Mr. Ward's, that the government was not attempting to follow the usual procedure of such cases. The government did not even try to cover up the fact that the proceedings were undemocratic. In short, the whole business is a dangerous farce."

From Harvey Schoen, treasurer, Junior Class, Williamsburgh Vocational High School, Brooklyn:

"This conviction and the denial of the right to travel are clearly infringements of justice."

The Labor Leaders at the Demo Convention

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

DETROIT, Aug. 4. — Labor and the Negro people in our state followed with interest the fight at the Democratic National Convention led by Sen. Moody, Gov. Williams, Walter Reuther, Gus Scholle and a handful of delegates from other states. The surface issue in this fight was an attempt to force the southern anti-Negro delegations to agree beforehand to support any presidential ticket nominated by the convention.

The key southern delegations took the position that if the civil rights plank in the 1948 platform was not watered down, and if a presidential candidate were nominated who stood for federal FEPC legislation, they would, as in 1948, secede and nominate their own ticket.

The Moody-Williams-Reuther forces indicated that they were fighting to guarantee a better FEPC and civil rights plank than in 1948, to include a demand to change the Senate rules on cloture which would eliminate southern filibusters and thereby guarantee the enactment of FEPC legislation, and to nominate a presidential ticket which would campaign for ad insist on federal FEPC legislation.

THE MAJOR REASON for this fight was a demagogic one. Its primary purpose was to keep labor and the Negro people tied to the Democratic Party, and thereby to the two party system. Wall Street's maintenance of the two party system through which it can equally control the political and economic life of the nation, has in the past depended upon, and still does, on assigning the Democratic Party the role of the "liberal and pro-labor" party. Therefore, keeping the labor and Negro people's movements—through demagogy and a few crumbs here and there (won

ALBERTSON

through struggle)—tied to the Democratic Patry is Wall Street's present assignment to that party. In this way they hope to keep the two party system intact, to stop the development of the third party movement, to hold a minimum the Progressive Party vote, and to guarantee their control over the masses.

Nevertheless, this fight has served a very important purpose. Regardless of the demagogic reasons underlying this fight, it offers important opportunities to progressives. What took place on the convention floor, as a direct result of the pressure of labor and the Negro people, has raised the fight for FEPC and Negro rights to a new high. It has brought this issue, and the role of the southern states' political leaders, to the attention of the entire nation as well as to the people throughout the world. It has exposed the alliance of northern capital and southern plantation owners who rely on Wall Street money, and their "compromise" on this issue.

THE Moody-Williams-Reuther forces were remiss when they failed to take the fight on the civil rights plank in the platform to the convention floor for debate. By refusing to fight them, they permitted the adoption of a watered down version of the 1948 plank. This "compromise" is a victory for the southern delegations, and will not satisfy labor and the Negro people.

By confining the issue to the so-called "loyalty pledge," they helped divert the fight from the concrete FEPC and civil rights plank. And they thereby helped the convention to nominate a "compromise" candidate (another victory for the southern delegations)—Adlai Stevenson—who is opposed to federal FEPC legislation, who is opposed to repeal of Taft-Hartley (he wants amendments), who forced his delegation to vote to seat the southern delegations without taking the "loyalty pledge" and

(Continued on Page 6)

Artist Maurice Becker Gives His Impressions of Foley Square

By MAURICE BECKER
(Noted American Artist)

As I sketched in court down at Foley Square, my thoughts went back to those days when as staff artist on the N. Y. Tribune I drew some real Old Masters of 'force and violence' just across the park in City Hall.

The year was 1915, and except that there had been a bit of force and violence out in Rockefeller's Ludlow a year before, oh, and earlier a Moyer, Pettibone and Bill Haywood kidnapping and a governor's murder that failed to be pinned on them, it seemed a comparatively peaceful moment in America. After all, Heywood Broun had nothing better to do than write baseball stories for that same Trib.

I saw some books paraded in the courtroom and heard the names of Marx, Engels and Lenin, then W. Z. Foster and Alexander Trachtenberg. And they were all connected up with theories about the future.

How I wished some few of the 31 volumes of a report compiled by President Wilson's Committee of Industrial Relations could have been opened up and brought to the attention of that Foley Square Judge and Jury.

For at that City Hall hearing and others at which I sketched, Frank P. Walsh, prominent Catholic layman, one time owner of a Kansas City newspaper and later co-chairman with ex-President Taft of Wilson's War Labor Board had spread on the record from the mouths of the real force and violence boys namely, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and J. P. Morgan, Jr., and others, the uses of force and violence in the here and now. Force and violence against the state and force and violence against working people.

The Wilson government, whatever its motives, was getting in its licks against the real thing. How those robber barons sweated on the stand! The hearings were always crowded. No fabulously paid blabbers of the Budenz, Chambers stripe trying to scare the pants off America with pumpkin plots and Aesop's fables. Mother Jones and John Lawson, miners' leaders, faced these gunmen and gasoline torch hoodlums of the top strata of the capitalist state—the initiators and practitioners of force and violence on a classic scale.

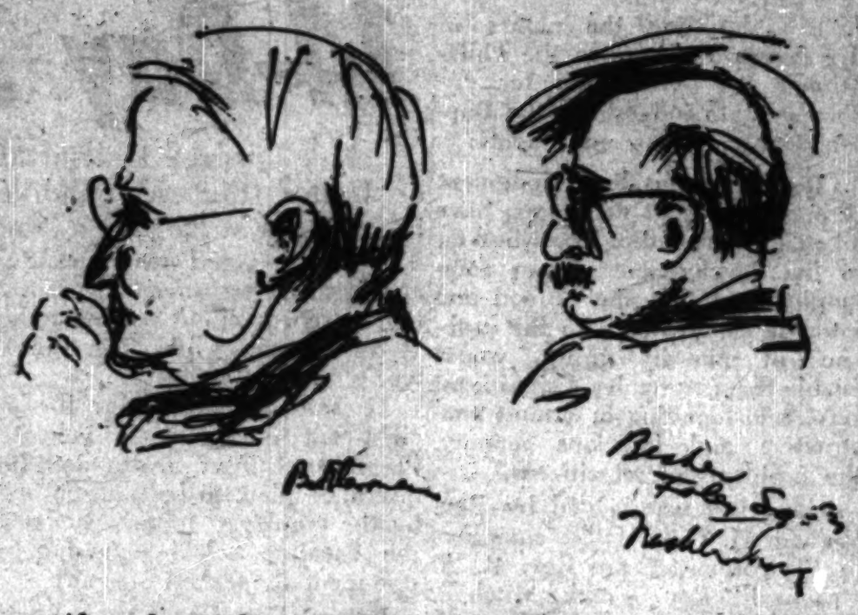
And whom does a Truman serve up to confront the righteous rage and the scorn of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Pettis Perry, V. J. Jerome, Louis Weinstock and the other working-class leaders.

See those gentle faces, studious faces, with patience and kindliness in their eyes, though they have looked for decades on scenes of force and violence that is a daily accompaniment of workers' lives.

What an outrage—what an insult—what a mockery of justice! Men and women whose lives are an open book penned in day after day, month after month to hear the drooling of paid informers.

Frank Walsh's report on Big Business force and violence on a national scale was sideswiped when it took on international proportions and we got into World War I. Many force and violence biggies came to a bad end after World War II because they faced the wrath of an outraged mankind. And the reason the Foley Square trials flourish is that there were too many reprieves.

Bring the biggest to book—let them not embroil us in war—free the lovers of peace, and our great democracy will quit the stool-pigeon business!



Alexander Bittleman and Alexander Trachtenberg sketched by artist Maurice Becker at the Foley Square trial.

THE 'LYDIA BAILEY' FILM

By BEN LEVINE

Since the time I wrote the original review of the "Lydia Bailey" film, I have had many second thoughts about this picture, and I have also had the benefit of reading the criticism written by David Platt. As a result, I see now that I was led, by my enthusiasm for some of the positive aspects of the production, to overlook the many negative aspects that Platt had pointed out, including the basic fact that the production as a whole, both in its intention and its execution, spreads the ideology of American imperialism.

It was wrong to omit from the original review any discussion of the white chauvinist scenes, as the one in which the bloodhounds are made to "recognize" a white man by his smell. It was wrong to say the viewer can dismiss the "silly story" as irrelevant. The "silly story" actually is the picture, and it is an idealist method of reviewing to praise a production that exists only in the critic's mind. The story is the old stereotype that Hollywood always produces when handling a revolutionary event—the young man on the side of the revolution, the aristocratic beautiful daughter whom he rescues, and the faithful family servant.

I see now that I was unjust to Fred Rayfield, The Compass reviewer who did make this point, although I disagree with his completely negative approach to the film as a whole.

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A discussion of the picture should also have said something about the present American imperialist domination of Haiti. It should be recalled that among the early events that ushered in American 20th century imperialism was the landing of the US Marines in that island where a Negro nation had so long maintained its independence.

It was also wrong to say that the true drama of the Haitian revolution finds expression in this picture. What does find expression, and what made me so enthusiastic that I put away from my mind every other consideration, was the militant spirit of the Negro people which the actors reflected, despite the story and despite the words they were given to say.

They gave a glimpse—it was only a glimpse in the narrow limitations set by the Hollywood bosses—of what Negro actors will be able to do when the struggle of the Negro and white workers conquer for them greater freedom of expression.

In Battle

By DAVID EDELSHTAT
(1866-92)

(Translated from the Yiddish by Aaron Kramer. Reprinted from Kramer's new book, "Denmark Vesey and other Poems.")

We're hated and damned and driven,
We're hounded from shore unto shore,
And all for the love we have given
To those who are hungry and poor.

We're butchered, and beaten, and branded;
They jail us again and again—
For seeking the truth, and demanding
An end to the serfdom of men.

And yet we will never be frightened
By tyranny's cruel decree—
We'll work until man is enlightened
To rise up and shake himself free.

Yes, yoke us like beasts that are herded,
And drag us as long as you will—
Our bodies alone may be murdered—
Our spirit you never can kill!

Oh tyrants! you haven't the power
To kill so immortal a plant.
Its fragrant and beautiful flower
Is blooming all over the land!

Oh tyrants! although you destroy us,
New soldiers will stand in our place—
And fight for a world that is joyous,
And set free the whole human race!

ASADATA DAFORA (above) and his African Dance group will be among the group of entertainers to appear at the Tribute to George Blake Charney tonight (Tuesday) at the Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and Eighth Ave. at 8 p.m. Others on the cultural program will be Laura Duncan, well known singer and Lloyd Gough, actor and humorist. Claudia Jones, William L. Patterson and Mercedes Arroyo will join in the tribute to Charney, one of the 15 defendants on trial at Foley Sq.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

From the Stands for a Change

HAD ALMOST FORGOTTEN what a ballgame looks like to a fan. Friday night dropped in at the Polo Grounds to catch the Giants-Pirate game and look at Monte Irvin returning to action. Just made it by 8:30 p.m. game time after leaving the office and catching some supper. First Pirate batter was already at the plate as I made the upper tier where the steps lead down into the press-box. On a mild impulse, decided to forego the writers' coop and wandered out along the upper right field stands.

Came to the right field foul pole and looked around. There were plenty of wide open spaces, just about 10,000 in the house to see the tailend Buccos. From A to F the seats are reserved, proclaimed the signs. So I climbed to around row G. There I found myself weighing the best place to sit to catch a ball. (The Polo Grounds press box is the only one of the three New York parks which is screened off, where the little possibility of snaring a foul is non-existent. This may have been a little part of the impulse to sit in the stands this night.)

On the theory that there seems to be an awful lot of drives into the upper stands that just miss being fair balls, more of those than home runs, chose a seat a little to the foul side of the pole. Also took a place a little higher up where there were only empty rows, with the notion that the chances of getting a ball bouncing around the aisles were materially improved through lack of competition. Now that's planning!

This settled, I sprawled comfortably stretching my legs over onto the arm rests of the empty seats in front of me, and looked at the far away, narrow, screened-in press box behind home plate with a feeling of satisfaction. Cooler here, too.

First thing I noticed was that people sitting in the right field stands can't see the rightfielder below them at all—and that's not good. When a fly ball is hit to right you just don't know nothing until the batter either stops and quits, rounds first and holds up, digs for second, or starts trotting around the bases. Unless it comes all the way upstairs where he can see it, this is how the upper rightfield fan knows whether it is a fly ball, a single, extra base hit, or home run. (If he's in the box seats he can lean over and see, I suppose.)

When Monte Irvin came to bat the people started a storm of warm handclapping and yells for the Giants' Mr. Big who had broken an ankle and been "out for the season," said the headlines. And there I was able to stand and holler too. Which sure beat the formal inhibitions of the press box! There were two out and two on and Monte lined a single to right to score the game's first run. Then Jim Rhodes, that home run hitting rookie from the softball ranks, lifted one in our direction.

From the press box the ball always seems to get smaller and smaller as it sails away from the bat. And here it was growing bigger and plainer. It landed fair by about 10 feet and was good naturedly scuffled for for a moment and then displayed triumphantly by the lucky one, who stood with television-viewing friends apparently in mind. For the next 10 minutes the ball was being passed around in the vicinity of the catcher for a look.

The running fire of comment from the stands to the players is something I had almost forgotten from too many staid years in the pressbox. Bobby Thomson, playing centerfield for the first time this year, was the recipient of loud advice on where to play the various hitters. When Hank Thompson made a fine scoop and throw from third, a leather lung advised Bobby, who had gotten a little shaky at the hot corner, to "pay attention, Bobby. That's the way it's done." Fans were moving down the aisle to lean over from the boxes for a moment's glimpse at Irvin in the field. "Attaboy, Monte, how's it feel?" "We'll win the pennant now, Monte." Pirate rookie Del Greco was given a little treatment, most of it like, "Hey sonny, can you go all the way back to Omaha all by yourself?"

I tell you one thing, next time someone hits one close to the line and I see the fans around the foul pole waving either in a foul or fair direction, I'm going to know that's what it is. They are right there.

Nary a ball came anywhere near my carefully calculated spot until the sixth, and I had forgotten my state of semi-alert for left-handed hitters. Then Whitey Lockman lined one that seemed to be curving right toward me. Oh, boy! Two hands now! The direction was right, but the ball fell about five rows short into the reserved section. (I'm pretty sure the couple that got it had slipped down from the unreserved seats when the usher wasn't looking.)

With the big chance gone, Irvin out of the game and the Giants comfortably ahead, I departed in the seventh, a luxury I suppose I might have thought of twice if I'd paid a buck and a quarter like the real fans.

Oh, one thing I forgot. So homey was it and so much like one of the Giant fans did I feel after a while that when a big yell went up as the scoreboard posted a three for Chicago against Brooklyn, damned if I didn't almost join it.

What am I doing!

•

Olympic Newsreel,

WENT INTO A MOVIE to see some Olympic newsreels. Had to see a rather silly picture in the process—every time I see Jane Darwell in some picture she is still Tom Joad's mother to me, thrilling me just by her face and voice with the memory of that powerful portrayal in that classic film "Grapes of Wrath." Anyhow, the audience reaction to the Olympic shots was worth mentioning.

As the title "Olympics" went onto the screen there was a rustle of anticipatory interest. The newsreel showed some of the events . . . our men winning sprints, Mathias winning the decathlon, Zatopek the marathon . . . there was obvious interest, but no applause of any kind. Then it showed the finish of the 3,000 meter steeplechase with the announcer explaining that it was Ashenfelter the American against the favored Kazantzev of the Soviet Union. The race finished with Ashenfelter winning, and, just before the camera left the scene, there was the American and the Russian shaking hands warmly and at THAT INSTANT a spontaneous storm of handclapping broke out! (If I. F. Stone on the "Compass" questions whether it is true that the people really overwhelmingly want peace, how would he explain that?)

Baptist Ministers Back Fight For Philadelphia Negro Judges

PHILADELPHIA.—The growing movement for the immediate appointment of Negroes to judgeships has won support of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and vicinity. This organization, representing tens of thousands of communicants, has addressed a letter to the Judiciary Committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association urging it endorse a Negro judge.

The action came as a number of committees embracing prominent Negro professionals, businessmen, both Republicans and Democrats, are pressing for appointments of Negroes by Gov. John Fine to several Municipal Court and magistrate vacancies and by President Truman to three Federal Court vacancies.

ONE GROUP is pressing for the elevation of Municipal Court Judge Herbert Millen, a Republican to a Common Pleas Court vacancy. Another group of Democratic leaders is urging James Finnegan, chairman of the Democratic City Committee to endorse to President Truman two Negro attorneys for appointment of one as a U. S. District Judge for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Guy Bard, candidate for U. S. Senator.

The two attorneys recommended are Walter A. Gay and Raymond Pace Alexander.

In an editorial, the Philadelphia Tribune says: "There are 21 Court of Common Pleas judges. The Negro is the only major religious or racial group not represented . . . In fact, of the 40 judges in courts of record in Philadelphia, only one is a Negro. Since the Negroes constitute about 15 percent of the population, justice demands that at least four should be Negroes."

"NEVER before has the issue of Negro representation been as vital as it is in 1952," Tillman Ogisby, associate Progressive Party director said in a radio broadcast last Friday which was devoted entirely to the question of electing Negroes to office, on a non-partisan basis.

"In submitting the names of five Negro attorneys to the Philadelphia Bar Association for endorsement to judgeships, the Baptist Ministers Conference wrote:

"It is the considered judgment of our group that these men have all made outstanding contributions to the development of our community, and that their broad and intimate experience with the problems of minority groups would enable them to render a significant service in handling in a most constructive and judicious manner, the problems of all citizens."

The letter was signed by Rev. William H. Gray. Other members of the committee are Rev. R. A. Cromwell, Rev. Frank Mitchell, Rev. T. E. McCray, and Rev. C. M. Smith.

The attorneys recommended to the Bar Association are: Raymond Pace Alexander, Walter Gay, Tanner Moore, E. Washington Rhodes and Theodore O. Spaulding.

B'klyn 'Federal' Strikers Win 14-Day Strike

Five hundred Federal Manufacturing strikers, members of United Electrical Workers Local 430, yesterday won their 14-day strike with a more than 13 cent package increase.

The workers voted unanimously to accept the latest offer and production is scheduled to resume today at the company's plants in Brooklyn.

Te settlement provides for an eight-cent hourly wage increase, the District Four health and life insurance plan, to be paid entirely by the employer, improvements in the vacation schedule and reinstatement of a shop steward

Jeffrey Van Clies, shop chairman and president of Local 430, hailed the settlement as a "ringing victory over union busting."

Mrs. Bass Tells Experience with Foley Sq. Stoolie

The story about "overthrow of the government" related from the witness stand in the Smith Act trial in New York doesn't jibe with the facts, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle and now Progressive Party candidate for vice-president of the U. S., declared.

After listening to the testimony of Louis Rosser of Los Angeles, the government's fifth witness against the 15 Smith Act defendants, Mrs. Bass said Rosser "never spoke about overthrow of the government in all our conversations, and we had many of them."

This was a reference to Rosser's testimony that Pettis Perry, one of the 15 defendants on trial for their political views, had advocated the "overthrow of the government."

Mrs. Bass was a spectator at the trial in the Federal courthouse in Foley Square Thursday.

"Rosser is one of the first persons who approached me on the question of Negro liberation and perhaps inspired me to become intensely interested in forces in Los Angeles where he and I lived that had the tendency to keep my people the most oppressed minority.

"He showed me that we were second-class citizens because we were docile, because we were not fighting restrictive covenants and were content to live in blighted sections and were satisfied with dismrimination in employment.

"Knowing Mr. Rosser in his previous activities, it has centainly been disconcerting to find him in a courtroom hesitatingly denying now the things he advocated at that time.

"I can't tell of the things I feel about Rosser—the way he's turned."

LAUNCH PACKING CONTRACT FIGHT

CHICAGO.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers this week opened negotiations with the big packers on a contract which expires Aug. 11, raising the following main demands:

- **A substantial wage increase.**
- **A union shop.**
- **An entirely employer-financed pension, health and welfare program.**
- **A guaranteed annual wage.**

Other UPWA demands included equal pay for equal work, eliminating the regional and female pay differentials; an end to discriminatory policies; a five-day work week and time-and-a-half for Saturday work; a cost-of-living bonus.

THE UPWA presented these demands to the big packers stating that "the workers are prepared to see that they get them."

Union president Ralph Helstein headed a union negotiating committee which opened a series of contract talks with the big packers.

It is expected that the contract fight will reach a climax as the heavy cattle and hog run begins in the yards.

HERE in District One, a conference outlined a program for uniting the workers behind the contract fight. Harold Nielsen, district director, led a membership inventory program and a series of meetings designed to "build up steam" behind the contract fight.

UPWA secretary-treasurer G. R. Hathaway stated that the negotiations were opening with the union convinced that "every single point we're going after can be won this year."

He explained to the workers the purpose for a minimum annual wage as "giving the lowest paid in our union a fair standard of living and all of us a more solid basis of security."

CHARLES HAYES, international representative stressed "shop action" as the key to winning the contract fight. He urged the union membership to "talk it up" at lunch hours and relief periods as well as at union rallies.

In its last wage fight, the UPWA made effective use of what it called "stop-and-go" shop actions, with the workers staging impromptu stoppages in plants and in departments in order to show their solidarity behind the top-level negotiations.

CIO-AFL Work For Rent Control

DETROIT.—The powerful AFL Building Trades and the Wayne County CIO Council have called on their members to mount a campaign directed at the Detroit City Council to continue rent controls.

If the real estate dominated City Council decides on Sept. 30 to lift rent controls, some 470,000 families will be handled rent increases ranging from 10 to 100 percent. Where cities in Michigan have been decontrolled increases have averaged 10 to 50 percent.

Also if rent control goes out, any landlord can evict tenants in 30 days if they refuse to pay rent increases. At present that can't be done.

Recently before Circuit Judge Arthur H. Webster, Gus Jurist president of the Detroit Public Housing Tenants Council, had his eviction upheld from the Stone Homes. Webster thus upheld a lower court which ruled Jurist can be evicted "without cause."

Coming up in September will be the jury trial of Wm. Allan, editor of The Michigan Worker, who is appealing a similar lower court eviction order which would oust his family from the Herman Gardens project.

Attorneys for Allan and Jurist maintain that the city housing projects are not covered by a Michigan Statute which allow eviction "without cause."

Under the present Rent Control Law a tenant can be evicted only for any of five specified reasons, non-payment of rent, nuisances, etc, but eviction "without cause" is not included in the five reasons the Rent Control Law allows for an eviction.

Funds to carry on the fight against Jurist and Allan's eviction are needed as appeals to higher courts entail heavy costs.

If readers of the Michigan Worker wants to contribut to Jurist's pending appeal to the Michigan State Supreme Court, they should send their donations to Gus Jurist, 5643 Connor, Detroit, 13.

To aid the fight against Allan's eviction send donations care of The Michigan Worker, Rm. 2. 2419 Grand River, Detroit, 1.

Charge IH Fails to Bargain

CHICAGO.—International Harvester Company was charged this week with "a blanket refusal to bargain in good faith" by Gerald Fielde, director of the UE's National Harvester Conference Board, as talks between the company and union were recessed.

Fielde said negotiations would resume when the Harvester plants represented by the union and now on layoff are back in production.

"International Harvester is no longer even pretending to engage in collective bargaining," Fielde said. "Every single proposal put forward by the union—no matter how small nor how lacking in cost to the company—has been met by a flat 'no' from the company."

The union represents 30,000 International Harvester workers in 16 local unions, and has been in negotiations since May 14 over wage and contract demands. The contract between the parties expires on Aug. 20.

CFL Asks Civil Rights Laws

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Federation of Labor was on record this week for a legislative program "to guarantee equal rights to live and work without fear of discrimination on account of race, creed or color."

The CFL executive board called for a federal FEPC with power of enforcement, and for anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation.

The resolution on civil rights was presented to the CFL by James M. Kemp, Building Service Local 189, George Bynum, Barbers Local 939; Herman Washington, Electrical Workers Local 134, P. T. Townsend, General Service Employes Local 73, and Theodore Callion, Painters Local 1332.

CENSUS DATA ON NEGROES IN CITIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (FP).—One-fourth of the non-whites in the U. S, live in 14 big cities and approximately 97 percent of them ase Negroes, according to the Census Bureau.

The cities and the percentages of non-whites to the total poulation are: New York, 9.8 percent; Chicago, 14.1 percent; Philadelphia, 18.3 percent; Detroit, 16.4 percent; Washington, 35.4 percent; Baltimore, 23.8 percent; Los Angeles, 10.7 percent; New Orleans, 32 percent; St. Louis 18 percent; Cleveland, 16.3 percent; Memphis, 37.2 percent; Birmingham, 39.9 percent; Houston, 21.1 percent and Atlanta, 36.6 percent.

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Texan Running on Peace Platform Gets 81,000 Votes in Demo Senatorial Primary

LUBBOCK, Texas, Aug. 4.—Running on a peace platform with shoestring resources, E. W. Napier received approximately 81,000 votes cast in the recent Texas Democratic Party primary for U.S. Senator to shock the party biggies. Napier, a candidate for Tom Connally's seat, called for an end to the Korean War and the return of the Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war, so that the U. S. prisoners could be retrieved.

He said, "I would debunk the myth of a Russian threat to our security, and I would stop in its tracks the administration's ambitious scheme to arm one-half the world against the other. . . . We cannot go into another global war and come out with our liberties."

Napier spent only approximately $3,000 during his campaign, whereas Price Daniel, the winner, spent around $75,000 and the other candidate, Beckworth, $15,000.

Napier's platform for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and greatly reduced taxes on low and middle incomes. In a speech delivered in Lubbock, Texas, on July 15, 1952, he cautioned against the rearming of Western Germany and Japan.

Napier pointed out that "the billions we are now spending for armaments in foreign countries should be diverted to an overall development program in this country. Untold damage is being done every year by the recurring floods." He said that a program of flood control and water conservation "would provide immediate employment for American labor and would add to the permanent wealth of the nation."

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Fathers May Be Drafted Next, Hershey Declares

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Selective Service director Lewis B. Hershey said today it ultimately may be necessary to call draft-age fathers and others deferred for dependency. He said there are no present plans for wiping out dependency deferments during the next few months but that a review of the matter is of the "utmost importance" because of sharply heavier draft calls starting in October.

Draft officials said if it is decided to draft fathers, action would be recommended to the President, who would have the final say.

Men 18½ through 25 are subject to the draft, but some 3,360,000 registraints are deferred, including 900,000 because of dependency.

Hershey, in an article in the monthly, "Selective Service," indicated he considered that anyone who becames a father after the Korean war did so "either because of the presence of the obligation (of military service) or in the knowledge that the obligation of service must be met."

Jury Still Out In California

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4.—Deliberations by the jury in the Smith Act trial of the 14 California working class leaders continued as the Daily Worker went to press. The case had been given to the jury Thursday at 4:25 p.m. after Judge William C. Mathes denied a motion for a mistrial. The motion was based on the fact that a so-called "secret" FBI report issued in Washington and ballyhooed through all media of communication was deliberately designed to sway the jury in this case.

The report, purporting to contain evidence of Communist intention to overthrow the government by force and violence, was released by Sen. Pat McCarran on the eve of the jury's scheduled retirement for deliberation.

Defense Attorney Alexander Schullman charged that release of the report was "a clearcut, purposeful, willful, deliberate and malious interference with the jury system, the court, and due process of law."

In support of the mistrial motion, the defense filed a comprehensive affidavit by William Schneiderman, California state chairman of the Communist Party, acting as his own counsel in this case.

The affidavit first cited the extensive dissemination of the FBI report through the Los Angeles press, radio stations and TV outlets, concluding that it was impossible for the jurors, if they were alive and possessed of the normal senses, to miss the impact of the story.

Because of that, the affidavit went on—

"The defendants have been plainly deprived of a fair trial before a jury in a court of law, and to permit the trial to continue further they would be a denial of due process within the purview of the constitution.

"The vice of the action taken by the FBI is deepened by the nature of its report to the press, radio and television, and the com-

(Continued on Page 6)

T-H INVOKED IN $10,000,000 SUIT AGAINST ST. LOUIS TEAMSTEER LOCAL

ST. LOUIS.—(FP).—A ten million dollar Taft-Hartley damage suit was filed against a striking Intl. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL) local here by 79 trucking concerns.

The companies, members of the Motor Carriers Council, invoked the T-H law on the 27th day of the truck drivers strike, claiming the walkout was called in violation of a collective bargaining agreement.

In addition to the $10 million in damages, they asked for $2 million more for each day the strike continued. The council members employ about half of the 2,400 striking drivers. Named as defendants in the suit were the local and 24 officers and members of the union.

The employers brought the Taft-Hartley weapon into play after the strikers had voted to reject offers of a 2-year contract salling for a 20 cents hourly increase the first year and 10 cents more the next year.

The strikers are demanding an immediate 40 hour week instead of the present 48 hours and a 31 cent hourly increase to bring average pay up to $1.90.

FIGHTING THE CIVIL RIGHTS SELLOUT

An Editorial

THE 3,000-STRONG mass meeting in Harlem Sunday, sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, was a dramatic demonstration that the Negro people mean to fight for a real civil rights program with all the strength they possess.

Rep. Powell's statement that "the 1952 Negro has been sold down the river twice in Chicago," summed up the facts as known to practically every Negro and millions of whites.

It need only be added that when the Negro people are sold down the river, it is the white working people who are also being sold out—since achievement of the rights of the Negro people are as necessary to the working people as a whole, as to the Negro people themselves.

When Rep. Powell threatens a boycott of the national ticket by the Negro voters when they go to the polls in November, the Harlem Congressman is undoubtedly reflecting how millions of Negro people feel when they heard the results of both major party conventions. Although, when Powell adds the words "unless a personal assurance is forthcoming from Gov. Stevenson," he indicates his desire to find a means of supporting the Democratic ticket in the end.

• • •

THERE ARE TWO WAYS of looking at the issue of civil rights and of FEPC in particular. One way is how to elect somebody. The other way is how to assure the enactment and enforcement of a real civil rights program. It is this which concerns the Negro people and which must concern the white workers too.

While the Negro people were sold out twice in Chicago, on a third occasion they were not sold out. This was at the Progressive Party convention which went down the line for a militant program of civil rights, and showed its sincerity by nominating for Vice-President the outstanding Negro woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, as running-mate with Vincent Hallinan.

No matter what verbal assurances may be given now by Gov. Stevenson or even Eisenhower, or by any of their supporters, a vote for either major national ticket in November is only a vote to proceed with the sell-out which both parties of Big Business have intended all along. A vote for the Hallinan-Bass ticket, on the other hand, is the one way to cast a vote which will tell whoever is elected that the people mean business on this crucial question. This is all the more true since the Progressive ticket is the only peace ticket—and it is the war program of the two major parties which has dictated the sell-out on civil rights as well as on all other domestic issues.

• • •

IN ADDITION, there is a need to rally around these Congressional and other local candidates who are sincerely running on a civil rights program—particularly Negro candidates themselves.

But this by no means exhausts the possibilities for action to insure enactment of a civil rights program.

Would it not be a great service for the cause of civil rights if those Negro leaders who are protesting the sell-outs at Chicago, would join with sincere white leaders on this question and call a conference to map ACTION NOW? And there is time for plenty of action—to bring pressure,

(Continued on Page 5)

Arrest 20 More Protesting Chi. Plant Removal

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Police swinging night sticks late today attacked a picket line of International Harvester Co. workers who were protesting removal of the company's twine mill to New Orleans. The police arrested 20 workers.

Last week the police invaded the plant where the workers were engaged in a sitdown strike to protest the company's "runaway" plans and arrested 141 workers.

The police attack began when a truck arrived to move the plant machinery.

Pittsburgh Steel Locals Angered by Weak Pact

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4—The steel workers in this area are back at work in the major plants. (Crucible and a few smaller mills are still out.) But the heat of the workers' indignation at the strike settlement is more intense than the molten steel in the open hearths.

The bitterness is widespread, not only among the rank and file but also among a large section of the local leadership.

This was most dramatically shown by the Jones & Laughlin locals in Pittsburgh and Alliquippa.

The Hazelwood local, through a petition of 75 rank and filers, called a special membership meeting attended by 2,000 members. The sentiment was almost universal that the contract should be rejected.

It was only at the insistence of the International representative, Roy Murray, that that local has no authority to ratify or reject an agreement and after his false claim that all other J&L locals decided to return to work, that the meeting decided to return, while passing a resolution strongly protesting the agreement.

The following day a well attended meeting in Alliquippa denounced the agreement but saw no other alternative than to return under protest.

At Homestead, Duquesne and other large locals, the leadership has refused to call local meetings and is staying away from the union halls.

The main criticism is directed against the wage increase, which gives the lowest paid classifications only a 12½ cent increase. These groups make up 60 percent of the membership and the great bulk of the Negro steel workers. Their demand is for an across-the-board general wage increase of 16½ cents.

There is also widespread dissatisfaction with the failure to get any increase for Saturday and Sunday work.

As to the union shop provisions, the workers feel that this is even weaker than that existing before the strike. It opens the door to company manipulations to undermine the union after the expiration of the contract, when the entire membership is given a 15-day withdrawal period.

WORKERS ASK WHY

Many of the workers ask: Why is it after such a unanimous response to the strike call and 100 percent solidarity through the seven week period such an unsatisfactory agreement has been reached. Many of them see the cause as the pressure from their "friend in the White House," President Truman, who demanded that in the interests of the war program production must be resumed at any cost.

There is widespread resentment at the fact that Murray and the other national leaders meekly went along and surrendered to the steel trusts. One old timer shouted at the union meeting, 'Why doesn't Murray retire—the same as Truman did? He would be doing a great service for our union."

The workers hold Murray primarily responsible for the agreements and feel that the time has come for a more militant leadership.

While there is as yet much confusion is to what is to be done, the following are some of the views being expressed:

Continue the fight inside the mills. See to it that there are no "free riders," that all workers be gotten into the union. Fight for greater union democracy, with locals given the right to ratify agreements. Continue the struggle for equalization of the wage increase. Fight for upgrading of Negro workers through putting into effect local FEPC provisions, thus enabling Negro workers to share in the higher classifications.

The rank and file must play a more active and articulate role. The fact that they did not play such a role enabled Murray and the top officials to accept such an agreement.

The steel workers have learned many lessons from this strike and the settlement. Every indication points to a more active and militant struggle by the rank and file for more militant and democratic policies and leadership.

Jobs on Private Ships Decrease By 19,000

Active employment of maritime workers by privately owned or privately-opearted oceangoing U. S. vessels decreased by 19,000 men in the past six months, the National Federation of American Shipping disclosed yesterday.

The Federation's semi-annual study revealed that 91,000 licensed and unlicensed seamen are now employed against 110,000 on January 1, 1952.

The return of many U. S. owned vessels to the Reserve Fleet was given as the principal reason for the heavy drop in employment. These ships had been operated by private companies under charter or agency agreements.

Of the total serving on the 1,500 active ships, 70,843 are in the unlicensed catagory and 20,227 are licensed or of officer rank.

FUR DRESSERS PROTEST DENIAL OF NELSON BAIL

Locals representing 6,500 members of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions have sent a letter to Gov. John F. Fine of Pennsylvania and Allegheny County District Attorney James F. Malone, protesting the 20-year sentence of Steve Nelson and the denial of bail pending appeal.

The letter, signed by Leon Straus on behalf of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 150 and 165, declares:

"The outrageous 20-year sentence meted out to Steve Nelson on a phony, frameup charge under the Pennsylvania Sedition Law, and the refusal of the authorities to grant him bail pending his appeal of the conviction, represent a flagrant violation of the Bill of Rights and the constitutional liberties of the American people.

"On behalf of our 6,500 members, we demand of District Attorney James F. Malone that bail be immediately granted to Mr. Nelson. We further call upon Gov. John F. Fine to exercise his governmental power to grant amnesty and freedom to Steve Nelson and free the State of Pennsylvania from the shame of confining political prisoners—counter to every tradition of political freedom in our country."

COAST PEACE RALLY TO MARK HIROSHIMA DAY

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4. — American Women for Peace will commerate Hiroshima Day, Wednesday, with a demonstration for peace in Korea now.

Demonstartors will circulate peace petitions and literature from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Wednesday. They are asked to mobilize at the office of the Southern California Peace Crusade, 326 W. Third St., room 310.

Mrs. Vivien Meyerson, executive secretary of American Women for Peace, urged "all who can to give at least one hour for peace on this day."

"Seven years ago on Aug. 6, the great city of Hiroshima was wiped out, and most of its population killed or maimed for life by a single atom bomb," she reminded.

"Since then, two years of war in Korea have razed most of the cities of that country. And every day of that war brings the threat of atomic war closer to all the cities of the world.

"The surest way to prevent such a possible annihilation of mankind, is to stop the killing in Korea immediately and to sign a pact of peace among the major nations."

EBBETS FIELD PICKETS TO HIT SCHAEFFER JOB BIAS

A protest picket line will be held this Sunday at Ebbets Field against the Schaeffer Brewery, and will urge a boycott of Schaeffer beer until the company agrees to pledge no discrimination against Negro workers. This was announced yesterday by the Brooklyn chapter of the Negro Labor Council.

The chapter pointed out that the campaign for jobs for Negroes at Schaeffer is still on because "there is no guaranty that the handful of Negro workers who have been hired in the last few weeks will not face dismissal after Labor Day, and Schaeffer would give no guaranty of a change in their policy."

The Council announced that what it wanted was a fair employment practice statement from Schaeffer that would once and for for all guaranty a substantial number of jobs for Negro workers in all categories and all year round.

Posters are being placed in stores, beer gardens, taverns, etc., with the following slogan.

"MAKE IT CLEAR
"DON'T DRINK JIMCROW BEER."

YOUTHS HIT PERSECUTION OF ROOSEVELT WARD JR.

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr., announces that many youth leaders and youth organizations have joined the growing list of community, church and trade union leaders urging the Justice Department stop the continuing persecution of the Negro youth leader who has been sentenced to three years on the "phony" chage of failure to notify his draft board of a change of address.

Among statements to the Attorney General and the Justice Department urging them to intervene and stop this frame-up are the following:

From Young Adult Division, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, New York:

"Let justice prevail and restore our faith in Democracy for all."

From Kopol Rochelson, Student Division, United World Federalists, Brooklyn:

"I believe the attack on Roosevelt Ward, Jr. is an attack on all youth who honestly desire peace. I am convinced that Mr. Ward is the victim of a poorly disguised frame-up. . . . How long will it be before I will be in jail for my belief in Peace?"

From Kings Highway Youth for Peace, Brooklyn:

"Be it resolved by this club that we go on record in protesting this frame-up and this vile example of jimcro justice."

From Young Adult Club, Emanuel Brotherhood, 309 E. Sixth St., N. Y.:

"In the name of democratic decency we feel that the case against him should be instantly dropped."

From Brooklyn Drama for Peace:

"It is readily seen, from comparison of cases analogous to Mr. Ward's, that the government was not attempting to follow the usual procedure of such cases. The government did not even try to cover up the fact that the proceedings were undemocratic. In short, the whole business is a dangerous farce."

From Harvey Schoen, treasurer, Junior Class, Williamsburgh Vocational High School, Brooklyn:

"This conviction and the denial of the right to travel are clearly infringements of justice."

The Labor Leaders at the Demo Convention

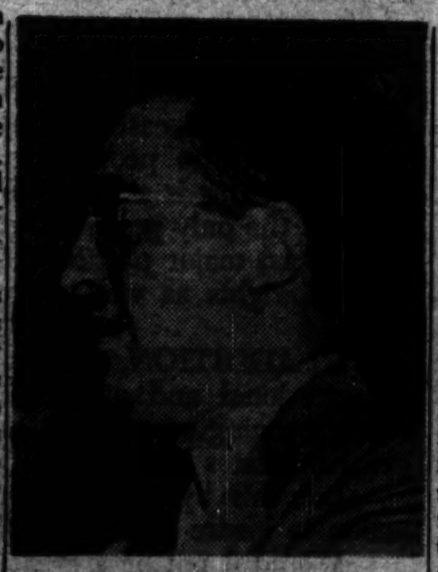
By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

DETROIT, Aug. 4. — Labor and the Negro people in our state followed with interest the fight at the Democratic National Convention led by Sen. Moody, Gov. Williams, Walter Reuther, Gus Scholle and a handful of delegates from other states. The surface issue in this fight was an attempt to force the southern anti-Negro delegations to agree beforehand to support any presidential ticket nominated by the convention.

The key southern delegations took the position that if the civil rights plank in the 1948 platform was not watered down, and if a presidential candidate were nominated who stood for federal FEPC legislation, they would, as in 1948, secede and nominate their own ticket.

The Moody-Williams-Reuther forces indicated that they were fighting to guarantee a better FEPC and civil rights plank than in 1948, to include a demand to change the Senate rules on cloture which would eliminate southern filibusters and thereby guarantee the enactment of FEPC legislation, and to nominate a presidential ticket which would campaign for ad insist on federal FEPC legislation.

THE MAJOR REASON for this fight was a demagogic one. Its primary purpose was to keep labor and the Negro people tied to the Democratic Party, and thereby to the two party system. Wall Street's maintenance of the two party system through which it can equally control the political and economic life of the nation, has in the past depended upon, and still does, on assigning the Democratic Party the role of the "liberal and pro-labor" party. Therefore, keeping the labor and Negro people's movements—through demagogy and a few crumbs here and there (won



ALBERTSON

through struggle)—tied to the Democratic Patry is Wall Street's present assignment to that party. In this way they hope to keep the two party system intact, to stop the development of the third party movement, to hold a minimum the Progressive Party vote, and to guarantee their control over the masses.

Nevertheless, this fight has served a very important purpose. Regardless of the demagogic reasons underlying this fight, it offers important opportunities to progressives. What took place on the convention floor, as a direct result of the pressure of labor and the Negro people, has raised the fight for FEPC and Negro rights to a new high. It has brought this issue, and the role of the southern states' political leaders, to the attention of the entire nation as well as to the people throughout the world. It has exposed the alliance of northern capital and southern plantation owners who rely on Wall Street money, and their "compromise" on this issue.

THE Moody-Williams-Reuther forces were remiss when they failed to take the fight on the civil rights plank in the platform to the convention floor for debate. By refusing to fight them, they permitted the adoption of a watered down version of the 1948 plank. This "compromise" is a victory for the southern delegations, and will not satisfy labor and the Negro people.

By confining the issue to the so-called "loyalty pledge," they helped divert the fight from the concrete FEPC and civil rights plank. And they thereby helped the convention to nominate a "compromise" candidate (another victory for the southern delegations)—Adlai Stevenson—who is opposed to federal FEPC legislation, who is opposed to repeal of Taft-Hartley (he wants amendments), who forced his delegation to vote to seat the southern delegations without taking the "loyalty pledge" and

(Continued on Page 6)

CANCELLED CHECK RIPS FBI STOOLIE'S TESTIMONY

A photostat of a $12 check tripped up FBI stoolpigeon Harvey Matusow yesterday in the Foley Square court when he was recalled for cross examination in the trial of the 15 Smith Act defendants.

Matusow had been recalled by defensed attorney John T. McTernan for questioning about an article on Purto Rico that he had lifted from the magazine Political Affairs. It had been originally signed by Cesar Andreu, Puerto Rican Communist leader, in the issue of August, 1948. But it appeared in November, 1950, in the "New Mexican," a Sante Fe, New Mexico paper under the byline of "Harvey Matt," a pseudonym for Matusow.

"Did you get any money for that article?" asked McTernan.

"I did not," replied the stoolie.

"Did you endorse a check from the Sante Fe New Mexican?" McTernan then inquired.

"I did not," the stoolie answered without blushing.

"Did you receive a check from the New Mexican?"

"I did not."

Matusow repeated his denial in a half dozen forms again and again. Then McTernan presented him with a photostat of a cancelled check for $12, made out by the New Mexican to Harvey Matt.

"Is that your signature?" the Civil Rights attorney asked.

Matusow hesitated, swallowed, and stalled again. McTernan pressed for an answer, and Matusow replied haltingly: "Well it does resemble my signature, but it—it couldn't be it."

McTernan then asked the jury to compare the signature on the check with two other signatures that the stoolie admitted were his own.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Marks objected to the introduction of the other signatures. But Judge Edward A. Dimock couldn't sustain this objection after comparing the signature on the cancelled check with the admitted signatures of the FBI spy. And the three documents went to the jury.

One saw jurors nodding their heads as they compared the three documents.

Matusow's credibility had been effectively impeached. Marks and his colleagues didn't dare to try to bail him out. And he left the witness stand without any questions from the government attorneys.

The job of palming off an article by a genuine Puerto Rican without any changes (except for several paragraphs) as the work of "Harvey Matt" was crude enough. But the job of denying that he had gotten paid for this byline-transplanting was cruder still.

Only the most case - hardened friend of the prosecutors could accept Matusow's word on anything after this exposure.

Charles Nicodemus, another FBI spy, who testified in the trial of Eugene Dennis and his 10 codefendants in 1949, appeared on the witness stand late in the afternoon.

He started to tell one of his standard preposterous yarns about a future Soviet Army invasion of the United States before court recessed.

Al Lannon, seaman leader, whom the stoolie claimed to have met in Maryland, was the only defendant that he mentioned.

Nicodemus said he worked in a Celanese rayon plant in Maryland and was still a member of the Textile Workers Union of the CIO.

Earlier Louis Rosser, another FBI stoolie, left the stand at the close of several days of cross-examination.

Rosser's claim that he broke with the Communists in 1944 because of his disagreement with their policies at that time was disproved by a clipping from the

(Continued on Page 6)

Pentagon Stalling Truce to Spur World War, Peking Charges

TOKYO, Aug. 4.—The Peking radio today accused U.S. imperialists of planning a world war, as the Korean truce talks were recessed for another week at the insistence of Gen. Mark Clark's negotiators. The Peking broadcast declared that "the Pentagon's plans for war, continued war, bigger war and eventually world war" were behind the stalling by Clark's negotiators.

While the top negotiators are in recess, their staff of officers—of colonel rank—continue to meet daily.

Gen. Mark Clark's bombers today blasted a farming area near Pyongyang and destroyed or damaged 200 farm houses, a Peiping radio broadcast declared. The broadcast said Chinese and Korean anti-aircraft gunners shot down six planes and damaged five.

The report from Clark's forces said that fighter-bombers destroyed 39 buildings northeast of Pyongyang.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY CITES FCC IN RADIO SPEECH FIGHT

In simultaneous letters to 439 radio stations, 94 television stations and to the Federal Communications Commission, C. B. Baldwin, Progressive Party Campaign Manager, yesterday put all major radio and television outlets on notice that they must comply with the recent ruling of the FCC, ordering stations who carry speeches by the Republican or Democratic parties to afford equal facilities to the Progressive Party.

Baldwin's action was brought about by the general refusal of stations to comply with the order. Of 196 CBS radio stations offered the acceptance speech of Mrs. Vincent Hallinan, on behalf of her husband, Progressive Party candidate for President, only 11 stations carried the program.

"In city after city," said Baldwin, "we have found that either the network did not make the program available, or the local station simply disregarded the FCC ruling."

The letter called upon the stations to state whether they had carried the acceptance speeches of the Progressive Party leaders, as given in Chicago during the Party's July 4, 5, 6 Convention, or to state when they intended to comply with the FCC order.

"The next step," said Baldwin, "is to file for revocation of license for failure to comply with the ommission's orders. This will be phase Three in a continuing fight to force the networks to live up to their licenses for operating in the public interest. Phase One was forcing them to carry our candidates. Phase Two is policing, to see they do so. Phase Three, action to revoke license, will follow, unless the public interest and the Commission's ruling are carried out."

Briton Dares Press to Air Germ War Report

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A British member of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has challenged the British press to publish results of the investigation he and eight other lawyers made of germ warfare charges in Korea.

Jack Gaster, speaking after British dailies pilloried the Dean of Canterbury for his public accusations against United States' military activities in Korea declared:

"If the newspapers want information about germ warfare, they only have to come and ask for it."

Gaster went to Korea in March, interviewed civilians and military, examined exhibits, and joined the commission in declaring that evidence of germ warfare does exist. But only the London Daily Worker printed any report of the findings.

To Selwyn Lloyd, British Minister of State who told the House of Commons that the germ warfare charges are baseless, Gaster put the question:

"Why did not Mr. Lolyd's leader Mr. Winston Churchill, accept my offer to give him a full, detailed report?

"The offer is still open."

PITTSBURGH SMITH ACT TRIAL OF SIX IS OPENED

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4.—With defense attorney Ralph Powe, emphasizing the stake that labor and the Negro people have in defending free speech against Smith Act prosecutions, hearings got under way in Federal court here today on motions to quash the Smith Act indictments of the Pittsburgh Six—Steve Nelson, Ben Carreathers, William Albertson, Andy Onda, Irving Weissman and James Dolsen.

Nelson was brought to court in handcuffs from the Iron City jail where he is being held without bail as he appeals his savage 20-year sentence under the state Sedition Act.

One of the constitutional questions to be argued this week is whether Nelson, Onda and Dolsen, who were all convicted in a state seditiun frame-up, are facing double jeopardy by their Smith Act indictments.

Defense attorney Horace S. Meldahl, of Charleston, W. Va., continued the argument when Powe ended. Meldahl was interrupted impatiently several times by Federal Judge Stewart, who is presiding.

Powe, Washington Negro attorney, pointed out that the Pittsburgh indictments were even vaguer and more sweeping than the Foley Square charges, and if upheld could serve to unleash the wholesale arrests that the FBI has been threatening.

Pointing out that the indictments here charge no overt acts, only attending meetings and having ideas, Powe told the court:

"To speak freely really means to a worker the right to agitate for better wages and a higher standard of living; to a Negro, the right to continue the 330-year struggle for equality of opportunity in every sphere of life; and for every person who values the dignity of human beings it means the right to advocate social changes."

The Government attorneys are Edward C. Boyle, Pittsburgh U. S. attorney, and his assistant, Irvin A. Swizz; and William G. Hundley and Kevin T. Maroney, attorneys from the Department of Justice.

Collazo Writes Wife from Jail: 'Thank People, We Shall Be Free'

"Our goal is full independence and we shall never rest until we have achieved it," Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican nationalist leader, wrote in a letter from jail to his wife, Rosa Collazo, upon receiving word of the commutation of his death sentence to life imprisonment. "No prison will be enough to kill in me the great love I feel for my people," he said in the letter asking his wife to send thanks to all those who fought successfully to stay the death sentence.

The full letter was sent to the Daily Worker and other papers by Mrs. Collazo. It follows:

——

Washington, D. C.
July 26, 1952.

Mi adorado Rosita:

This is going to be a very hard letter to write. I wouldn't like to miss making mention of the many persons to whom I owe so much in this, the most trying experience of my life.

My consolation is that I have such a wonderful wife, who will do in my name that which is so difficult for me to do personally. I want you to send a message to each and every one of the Latin American governments or organizations of those countries that officially or in any other way interceded on my behalf. The same to all those publications that in their own disinterested way brought to public knowledge the truth about my case; but most of all, to those who, without making omission of the case, made known to millions of persons all over the world the reality of political conditions in our country and the suffering imposed over hundreds of our countrymen whose only crime has been their great love of freedom and their unabated courage in the defense of Liberty.

To that committee you explained to me about, my everlasting gratitude; to Srta. Isabel Cuchi Coll and the quinteros, whom I've heard you mention since the start of my trial, my great admiration and profound gratitude; to Vicente Cubillas and the magazine Bohemia, through whose efforts the old spirit of fraternity between my people and the people of Cuba

(Continued on Page 6)

Chicago Steel Walkouts Continue on Pay, Speedup

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Steel walkouts here continued on issues unsettled in the recent nationwide struggle. The strike in the beam mill of the South Chicago U.S. Steel plant went into its fifth day, with the probability that workers from other departments would join the several hundred men who walked out over speedup.

Leaders of the Inland local in East Chicago issued a statement rejecting the contract, which they said was "signed for us" by top leaders of the United Steelworkers of America.

At both the Inland plant and the Republic Steel mill in South Chicago, departmental strikes were in progress against company attempts to enforce new work standards and seniority rules.

At some mills such as Valley Mould and Acme Steel, the workers have still not gone back to work because the settlement did not include sufficient guarantees

(Continued on Page 6)

4,000 UAW HARVESTER WORKERS LAUNCH STRIKE IN ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Four thousand UAW members at the International Harvester plant in Melrose Park, Illinois went out on strike today over a broad range of issues centering around speedup and wage-cutting.

The walkout emptied the plant early today over a breakdown of negotiations and an unanimous call for strike action by a large meeting of Local 6.

Local president Ray Cluts said that the strike was brought about by the company's retiming of jobs, demoting day workers to lower classifications and boosting job standards for piece workers.

Shop committee chairman Seymour Kahn said that the company had made no offer in negotiations that the union could accept "and still claim to be a union."

The same kind of "hard-nosed" company attitude has marked the company's contract negotiations with the UE in the 10 Harvester plants represented by the independent union. These negotiations have been deadlocked since last May.

E. G. Flynn Attacks FBI Report in Court

(The following is Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's courtroom argument on July 30 in support of a motion for a mistrial because of the FBI report released to the press).

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MISS FLYNN: Your Honor, may I be heard, please?

We feel, the defendants, Mr. Perry and myself, that this is a very serious and critical moment in this trial because of the harm done, as Mr. McTernan has just indicated.

We have been on trial here now for four months and suddenly we find ourselves on trial outside as well as inside the courtroom, in the press, on the radio, by a Senate Committee, and by the Department of Justice in Washington.

Mr. Hoover in releasing his confidential report through Senator McCarran's subcommittee has thrown the whole weight of a Government department in the scales against us, and I feel it is not un-related, as Mr. McTernan pointed out (although I didn't consult with him in preparing my notes, but our thoughts were in the same direction), to the statements which your Honor made yesterday and and the day before.

This jury unfortunately is not in a vacuum as far as the press is concerned. In spite of the admonitions of your Honor, undoubtedly they read other sections of the press. They may have very conscientiously skipped that item which is labeled our trial, but there is no way by which they would immediately connect these releases with our trial, and the featuring of them in such prominent places in both the Herald Tribune and the New York Times was bound to bring it to the attention of the jury. The radio, I am informed—I personally do not listen to the radio, but I am informed—stated that the FBI released reports stating that the Communist Party wants to overthrow the government of U. S., that writings of Marx and Lenin and Stalin say that, and that Stalin said the middle class must be destroyed, which is certainly not very conducive to a jury being objective, considering that most of the jury are themselves of the middle class.

It apparently states categorically that the Communist Party of the United States does advocate the forcible overthrow of the United States Government and quotes, as Mr. McTernan has indicated, from the evidence which is still under consideration in this case.

It seems to us, your Honor, that it is threatening and intimidating to the jury and to the Court that the Department of Justice has undertaken to try this case outside the courtroom, and therefore it makes the proceedings here of a fair trial impossible and a hollow farce as far as they are concerned.

It seems to me that it aggravates the political climate to the bursting point, which we have discussed many times in these proceedings, and which concerned your Honor considerably at the beginning of our trial, that it destroys all presumptions of innocence which were assured to us by your Honor and of which we are constantly assured by Mr. Marks, that it makes a farce of due process and of a jury trial because we have now been tried in a star chamber senatorial so-called investigation where none of us were called, but where all of the same informer witnesses who testified here testified there, and some of them have so admitted on the stand, without regard for laws of evidence, without a possibility of cross-examination, without any of us knowing what we were confronted with. Now we have a verdict by Senator McCarran and J. Edgar Hoover which is published far and wide, and I believe it would be a very brave member of the jury who would defy such a verdict.

Now, your Honor, as to the rights of the defendants to speak out on this case: I am confident from all our past experience that any statement that we would send to the New York Times, the The Herald Tribune, or the whole radio system in the City of New York would not be received by them.

We are barred from these avenues of publicity. I would say—I would remind your Honor—that Mr. Perry and I are not able to speak out or write on this case because we are under your instructions, as are the Government attorneys and our attorneys. We would be in contempt if we expressed our opinion and even, I feel, if we attempted to reply to Mr. Hoover and Senator McCarran.

And I, as a layman, cannot understand why, therefore, the Department of Justice, Mr. Hoover, is not also in contempt, because he is one of the officers of the same Department as represented at the Government table.

And, your Honor, I regret to say that I seriously question, in all sincerity, what is the use of us spending time and money—it is costing us something like $5,000 a week, and it is very hard for us to raise it to proceed here now, when you might say the verdict is built into the case by these unscrupulous actions of the Department of Justice.

(On the following day, July 31, in reply to prosecutor Myes Lane's defense of the FBI report).

MISS FLYNN: Your Honor, may I be heard? I think Mr. Lane's argument that the only difference between the published report if it were submitted to the jury and the evidence that has been taken so far iff this case is that Mr. Weinstone taught at the Lenin School, is in itself an admission of the fallaciousness of his argument. Mr. Weinstone has not been accused here as yet of teaching at the Lenin School, nor is he likely to be, because Mr. Weinstone never did teach at the Lenin School.

But it is extremely difficult, your honor, to catch up with a lie that gets the dissemination which this has received in the last 24 hours.

That is not the damage, whether the jury had an opportunity to read this brochure or not. The damage is that here at least the government sits on one side of the table and we on the other, and that they present evidence before your Honor which we can answer and rebut as testimony, that we can cross-examine the witnesses who are making these statements, and we can attempt to show that these statements are fallacious and erroneous and prejudicial.

But we can do no such thing in connection with a published governmental report, as I pointed out yesterday. We hve the full weight of the conclusion of that report without any opportunity for us to confront those who have made these accusations, and for us to answer them in a manner that we are able to answer them in a court of law.

And it is a tremendous weight to throw on the scales against us. It is not a private magazine or a newspaper. If it was that, your Honor, we would agree that a newspaper or a magazine has a right to express their opinions on the subject of Communism or the Communist Party, because that is the market place of ideas, but this is the government itself, as represented here at this table, adding the additional weight of a governmental investigation of a confidential nature suddenly given publicity.

Of course, the government must have believed that we are guilty or surely they would not have arrested us and the tremendous expense which it is undergoing, if they did not believe we were guilty. But here at least they have the burden of proof.

We are now on trial. We are entitled to that trial—a fair and impartial trial.

And what of the two defendants who are mentioned in this brochure, who are defendants in this case?

Mr. Lane made no reference to that. What of the denial of their rights? Specifically Mr. Bittelman and Mr. Weinstone who are mentioned by name in this report.

This is a very serious conclusion that the report comes to, if we refresh our memory of what Mr. McTernan read yesterday. It is necessary to recall that Joseph Stalin is not only a writer of classics, past classics, which have been brought into evidence in this court, but that he is also at the present time the head of a state, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and that this report places him in the role of one who is ready to make war on our country, and places us in the role, as members of the Communist Party, in the role of people who, agreeing with his political views, would agree with this objective.

In other words, by implication, and almost in language, it accuses us of being traitors.

Now if the intention were true, it would be bad enough, but that we feel, and we would be able to prove this, if it was a matter of a trial, that it is a delibertae falsehood, that it is an absolute lie. But how can we keep up with these lies, your Honor, once they are clothed with the authority of the U. S. government?

A reason that was given for the publication at this time of the brochure is that many people do not believe the charge that the Communist Party advocates the overthrow of government by force and violence, and therefore it was necessary to give out this announcement at this time.

Now, what right have we not to assume, and why can we not assume that it is addressed to those people of that state of mind on the jury as well as to the general public—and on the jury in California as well as in New York.

It is true that there are a growing number of citizens who oppose the Smith Act. It was instanced by the delegations that went to both the Republican and Democratic conventions and these people do have rights to indicate that such laws be repealed if it seems appropriate to them.

So that you cannot exclude the general public, nor can you exclude members of the jury as being those intended in the reference that they are not convinced of the truthfulness of the accusation.

Yes, Your Honor, Mc Ternan is right: We are not asking you to deny free speech or to issue any gag on a free discussion of public issues. But I would call your Honor's attention to the fact that while the Times and the Tribune gave full coverage of the original statement of the Department, it gave no coverage whatsoever, not one line, to anything that either Mr. McTernan or I said here yesterday in the court. I will wager that if there are statements in tomorrow's papers it will be of whatever Mr. Lane has had to say, but it will likewise play down what we have had to say.

We cannot even buy space for ads. If I wanted to buy the space to publish what I am saying, taking it from the record, I would not be sold that space in either the Times or the Herald-Tribune.

So that the press is in this instance on the side of the government. How can one equate myself and Mr. Hoover? How can one equate these 15 defendants and the Department of Justice?

Your questions to the jury on political atmosphere indicated that, your Honor, and it seems as if now they are adding to this political atmosphere because they have public prestige in the eyes of the jury and in the eyes of many people, but particularly, I would say in the eyes of the jury.

They have money for publicity. They have had access to the press. They have the power of subpoena. They have the power to hold secret hearings, and they have the right and power to choose the time and circumstances under which they release this material to the press.

So I would say, your Honor, that this is, as I said yesterday, a serious matter.

But I want to take up just one other point: The comparison of political ideas to narcotics.. This is not in the spirit of the Bill of Rights of our country. Ideas, right or wrong, are not narcotics. One who is opposed to a particular political party or church or trade union or organization that expresses ideas might very well and often has been intolerant enough to take that position at one time or another in the history of our country. It is not proper or logical. Maybe it is "proper," if that is what Mr. Lane believes, but it is not logical to compare political ideas with narcotics.

THE COURT: Let us leave the ideas. Nobody is talking about political ideas.

MISS FLYNN: One final statement. There were certain criticisms made of Senator McCarran yesterday. There are many public criticisms of Senators and public officers and we are within our rights to make those criticisms. Criticisms of public officers is a privilege of the American citizen.

And there are many who believe, if I may so, and an investigation by the FBI might well be made, that there are many conditions which exist in the Sttae of Nevada, the home state of Senator McCarran which are not—

THE COURT: I do not think that Mr. Carran needs any advocates.

MISS FLYNN: That is all I wanted to say at this point.

AFL RAIL UNION CHIEF HITS STEVENSON AS A T-H MAN

CHICAGO.—Thomes C. Carroll, president of the AFL Maintenance of Way Employes Rail Brotherhood, said Friday the Democrats would have no "hopes of winning" the November election if they nominate Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson for President.

He issued a statement saying that Stevenson "is not a candidate whom the working people of our nation would vote for," because "he is on record, time and time again, as a defender of the vicious Taft-Hartley law."

COMING in the weekend WORKER
The Life Story of Steve Nelson

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE found the 1952 Olympics "remarkably free from altercations, disputes, accusations and vetoes." The important thing, it notes, "was that men and women from all nations managed to compete against each other in friendly fashion and with mutual respect. One can draw appropriate inferences without exaggerating the significance of the sporting event." According to the Trib's way of thinking, exaggeration would constitute the inference that since the youth of the world can get along so can the major powers.

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THE TIMES asserts that German rearmament is needed for the "Western community" to perpetuate the myth of Soviet aggression. "The new Germany," it states, "is potentially great, and one can hope, with better reason than in the past, that she will be good." That is why the American government is reviving Nazism.

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THE NEWS proudly proclaims, "This newspaper has never expressed any bitterness against Dr. Rhee (dictator of South Korea)." It tells Rhee not to worry about American "liberals" such as Secretary Acheson and President Truman.

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THE MIRROR maintains that "we've been dragging our feet too long" on the matter of Universal Military Training. The fact that the American people rejected UMT doesn't concern the Hearstian tab.

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THE COMPASS holds that the retiring Truman Administration can crown his term with a "kind of glory achieved by no other President in all our history . . . a successful diplomatic drive to use his nation's strength to negotiate a peace treaty before . . . rather than after . . . World War III."

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THE POST says that Gen. Eisenhower's closeness to GOP reactionaries "colors his campaign. It reminds the country each day that these are the men whose political lives would be saved by an Eisenhower sweep and who would ride high in a Republican Congress."

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THE WORLD-TELEGRAM isn't quite sure that everything went smoothly in signing the Bonn agreements. "The German Socialists are opposing the agreements," it notes, "because they contend it will become an obstacle to German unification if the Western German Republic becomes affiliated with the Atlantic Pact nations. France may withhold ratification simply to prevent the Germans from rearming."

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THE OLYMPIC SPIRIT

THE OLYMPIC GAMES which concluded at Helsinki Sunday were by all odds the most exciting and meaningful since the modern games were revived in 1896. Not only did they reach the highest standards ever of athletic achievement, with records tumbling right and left, but at a time when those who don't like peace try to proclaim the inevitability of war, the friendly competition of the youth of the so called "west" and the so-called "east" dramatically symbolized to the whole world the insanity of war and atom bomb hate propaganda.

Perhaps the spirit of the 1952 Olympics was best summed up by one of our many record breaking champs, pole vaulter Bob Richards. After being hugged in enthusiastic congratulation by a Soviet pole vaulter who also broke the old Olympic mark, Richards said **"I honestly can't see why people all over the world can't get along like the competitors here do."**

Why indeed? If athletes can shake hands with respect in friendly competition, why not governments?

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IT IS TOO BAD that the only "iron curtain" found around such a grand event was erected by our own State Department, which reached a new low in the eyes of the world by denying this paper's sports editor the right to cover the biggest sports event of them all. We undoubtedly missed much by this denial of press freedom. But what was happening at Helsinki was too big for even he inevitable-war press to hide completely.

We are proud of the fine showing of our team, which won the unofficial championship with 614 points to the Soviet Union's 553½. Particularly it is notable that Negro athletes played a large role in our victory—with five winners in men's track and field, all five of our boxing championships, our lone medal in woman's track and our heavyweight weightlifting champion among others. Yet how many realize that our Olympic team could not compete side by side in one third of this nation—nor, for that matter, could any of our great Negro champions even swim in the Paterson, N. J. pool. Must representative American teams go abroad to find real and full democracy? This is our national disgrace.

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A WORD should be said for the fine showing of the Soviet men and women, who in their first Olympics did so well, leading from the first day until the very last. This, from a country which had not a single sports field under czarism while our country was already winning Olympics, shows the direction of a socialist society. Special notice too should be taken of the remarkable showing of little Hungary, a nation of nine million which finished third with 308 points, outdoing countries of much larger population in a tribute to the surging health of peoples democracy which sets about making sports available to all. And the people of Czechoslovakia are undoubtedly proud that the Games' greatest single performer, the marvelous Emil Zatopek, a Communist Party member, is an anti-Nazi resistance hero and eloquent fighter for world peace.

It was, as they say in sports, a "good one to win" for our country. But more important than the final point score was the spirit of the occasion, the spirit of friendly competition in peace.

THE SELLOUT

(Continued from Page 1)

on President Truman to order an FEPC right NOW by Presidential authority; to get him to call a SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS BEFORE THE ELECTIONS to enact the civil rights program which he himself has called for. Such a special session BEFORE ELECTIONS would be the greatest opportunity to compel the politicians of both major parties to stand up and deliver the goods.

Rep. Powell is rightly indignant at Liberal Party and various labor leaders who are moving with such haste to support the Democratic ticket in spite of the sell-out. And what about Democratic leaders like Lehman, Humphrey and Harriman who raised the civil rights issue at the opening of the convention? The people should not permit them to sit by passively now and leave it to the Negro leaders to protest.

The question of the rights of 15,000,000 Negro people in our country cannot be permitted to be used as a football in this campaign.

What is needed is ACTION NOW—by millions of people, whether they intend at this point to vote Progressive, Democratic or Republican or whether they haven't made up their minds.

It is such actions that can bring enactment of a real civil rights program. That in the course of such actions, more and more people would see the need for voting Progressive, we have no doubt.

The goal is ENACTMENT and ENFORCEMENT!

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

Admit Wall St. Wins With Either Candidate

The other day the Chicago Sun-Times, which is officially supporting Eisenhower for the presidency, dug up an editorial which appeared in its columns on March 13. The editorial stated:

"If the Republicans were to select Dwight Eisenhower and the Democrats were to select Stevenson, the country could not lose—no matter who happened to be elected in Novemeber. Both men, although they belong to different political parties and therefore must disagree on certain issues, are in fundemental agreement on matters that transcend partisan politics.

The Sun-Times reiterated that sentiment just before the final balloting at the Democratic convention. "If Stevenson is the Democratic nominee, we believe every man, woman and child in this nation can rest easily at night, confident that regardless of the outcome in November, our nation will be in good hands," said the Sun-Times.

This is peculiar language for an election year. It says, in effect, that the dice to be cast are loaded; that the coin tossed has "heads" on both sides.

For the Sun-Times is frank to explain its satisfaction with both major party candidates. The country will be in "good hands" because in either event—a GOP or a Democratic victory—the country will be in the SAME hands, those of the war makers.

Both major parties pledged themselves in their platform and in the speeches of their leaders to carry on the program of imperialist world conquest which they deliberately mislabel as "the struggle against communism" or the "crusade for freedom.

Both major candidates are pledged—under promises to "preserve free enterprise"—to block the strivings of the "ill-housed, ill-clothed, and ill-fed" for a better life.

CLOSE TIES

It is interesting to find how close and well-established are the ties between the Stevenson camp and the Eisenhower crowd. Jack Arvey, the Chicago political boss who is now a vigorous backer of Stevenson, strove mightily at Philadelphia in 1948 to have Eisenhower nominated on the Democratic ticket. John Sparkman, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee in 1952, worked for Ike's nomination in 1948.

Stevenson himself is an old friend and admirer of the general's. Some of those who claim the governor's highly advertised "reluctance" was genuine explain it as a "reluctance" to oppose one with whom he was in basic agreement.

There is then considerable evidence that Stevenson wholeheartedly shares the views of the Sun-Times and believes that a victory for Ike would not injure the interests which he, Stevenson, represents.

Stevenson is said to be "cool" to speech-making in his behalf because he desires a more "moderate" campaign. The truth is that, measured by campaign promises, Stevenson is to the right of Truman.

BITTER PILL

This is a bitter pill for the liberal wing of the Democratic party to swallow, for this group was never too happy with Truman. They were constantly being called upon by their followers to apologize for the wide gap between Truman's elaborate promises and his abysmal failure in performance. What the liberal wing has cried out for is a candidate who would grant them some concessions on the domestic front to make more palatable the government's reactionary and bloody deeds on the foreign policy front.

It is now very clear that they are not getting this or anything remotely resembling it.

In this connection the column of Mrs. Dorothy Schiff in the New York Post of July 27 is interesting.

"Who is your candidate?" she asked David Dubinsky at Chicago. "No one," replied Dubinsky.

Jacob Potofsky, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, when asked the same question, replied, "I'm interested in the platform."

Throughout her column, Mrs. Schiff was making the painful effort to persuade herself that Stevenson was a liberal.

"He is a liberal, but not too liberal," she began. "He doesn't scare anyone. . . . Even Jim Farley goes for him."

"Adlai feels strongly," continued Mrs. Schiff, "that the Democratic party should not be merely a labor party but should represent all groups, including industry."

"His campaign will not be of the vicious, name-calling type. It will be a serious discussion of the important issues," she added.

But these items did not add up to the picture of a liberal. So Mrs. Schiff tried again. "Those of us who admire Stevenson are sure that he is a true liberal at heart."

If that failed to convince, Mrs. Schiff had one more argument to offer, complete reliance on blind faith: "We believe he really is a liberal."

The mention of Jim Farley is significant. The "reorganization" of the Democratic party leadership which has been taking place ever since FDR's death and which culminated in Chicago, brought Farley back to power along with the Dixiecrats. While Sen. Lehman was being ejected through the window, "Gentleman Jim" the hater of FDR was striding in magnificently by the front door.

The top candidate has ignored the so-called liberal wing of the Democratic party. He has rebuffed President Truman who has traditionally counted on this wing in party circles.

Leaders of the liberal wing so far have surrendered abjectly. Even before the first ballot was cast at Chicago, Jack Kroll of PAC passed the word that the CIO was suporting Stevenson. Philip Murray, James Carey and Walter Reuther are in Stevenson's camp although behind scenes they are undoubtedly lamenting the fate that tied them to the candidate who refused to repeal Taft-Hartley. Walter White of NAACP has hailed the watered-down civil rights plank as a "victory" although privately he must gag on the thought of Sparkman as a member of the ticket.

38 Die in Texas Bus Crash

WACO, Texas, Aug. 4.—At least 38 people were killed when two Greyhound busses, one loaded to the aisles, crashed head on and burst into flames south of Waco today. At least 17 of the 23 who escaped were injured. The State Highway Patrol said the death toll in the unexplained tragedy might reach 50. None of the dead have been identified, most being charred beyond recognition. Both drivers were killed.

Leslie Tyler, a 27-year-old Negro from Waco, and an unidentified soldier, returned to the flaming wreckage after escaping and pulled others out. One passenger, Mrs. Dora Daniels, 17, of Waco, said an unidentiifed Negro man saved her and a little Mexican girl whose parents were killed. She said the man was thrown clear by the crash but returned to pull them out.

One of the buses was bound for Waco, the other for San Antonio.

California

(Continued from Page 1)

ments made by (Sen. McCarran). While informing the public that the report was 'initially classified as confidential,' and implying that the purported evidence contained therein is new, the report is made up of excerpts from the books and pamphlets which have been introduced into evidence in this case."

Several attorneys argued that the intereference with the jury was just as patent as if some FBI agent invaded the jury room and informed the jurors that J. Edgar Hoover had conclusive evidence the defendants were guilty.

BRUSHOFF

Judge William C. Mathes made three responses:

- **Maybe the jury hadn't read or heard the FBI story.**
- **If the jury heard the story, maybe it wasn't impressed with it because it could recognize there wasn't anything more to it than a rehash of quotations read in court.**
- **Even if the jury heard the story and was impressed by it, the jurors would put it out of their consideration and abide by their oath to render a verdict on the evidence alone.**

The judge's first contention was challenged with a recital of all the media which broadcast the story, as well as the observation that the jurors had not been instructed to shun such media, but simply to avoid any mention of the trial in these media.

The second contention was countered by Defense Attorney Leo Branton, Jr., with the presumption that jurors were human and could not help being influenced by such a story, particularly when J. Edgar Hoover was given as authority.

The final contention was disputed by Defense Attorney Ben Margolis who pointed out that there are many cases in which courts determined that certain influences upon a jury were so prejudicial that they outweighed the force of the jurors' oath.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR RESPONSE

to my ad last week

I sold half my summer material, though I lost some money I also raised half my needed cash.
I will therefore be open all day, all this week.
Pick the fabric you want—name your price.

DORETTA TARMON
799 Broadway
(Cor. 11th St.) ROOM 306

Steel

(Continued from Page 3)

on seniority and other issues.

Picket lines larger than at any time during the long industrywide strike are being seen at plants here.

The Inland local will meet Thursday night on the new contract.

Extra wage increases and a Fair Employment Practices are clause among the demands.

Local president Don Lutes said the contract as it now stands "was signed by Philip Murray and not by the local."

At the U. S. Steel mill in South Chicago, the beam mill workers walked out when the company began eliminating jobs and doubling up work loads. One old-timer with 17 years seniority related how men checking in on their first day back to work after the long strike were given orders to take on extra jobs and speed up their regular work.

"Inspectors were ordered to do loading, end chippers were ordered to paint, and expeditors were told they would have to hook beams," he said, "Before the strike, painting, loading and hooking were separate jobs."

Another striker told how U. S. Steel had ordered 112-man crews operating the huge mill saws cut to 106.

"We figured they were using our mill as the guinea pig to see if they could get away with a new try at speedup," he added.

Company spokesmen declared the "management clause" in the pact gave them the right to double up job loads.

"We haven't seen that clause yet, nor the contract either," a veteran beam mill worker declared, "but if it gives the company those rights, then there will have to be a change before we go back—not in the jobs but in the contract."

There was sharp criticism on the picket line of the way in which Murray had agreed to terminate the steel strike with only five or six points agreed on in a memorandum.

At Inland Steel, 60 bundlers in the tin mill were on the picket line again today for the third time in a week.

The 2,500 workers at Acme Steel, in a jammed local meeting yesterday, voted to stay out on strike. They demand the pact include up-grading on the basis of seniority.

Demos

(Continued from Page 2)

who—because of these and many other reasons—is the candidate of the twin exploiters of labor and the Negro people, Wall Street and their southern plantation owners.

THE POWERS that be, regardless of heir demagogy about FEPC and Negro rights, are opposed to such legislation. It is through the denial of equal rights, through the imperialist and white chauvinist oppression of the Negro people that Wall Street makes a major chunk of its proifts. And Wall Street will not give that up.

A tremendously high vote for the Progressive Party's presidential ticket of Mr. Vincent Haliman and Mrs. Charlotta Bass and a similar vote for that party's candidate in Michigan, can make it impossible for the winning candidates of either major party to forget their demagogic speeches and promises. It can force them to change the cloture rule, to enact FEPC legislation, to enact other civil rights and pro-labor legislation.

Wall Street is fearful of the masses of the people. Struggles during election periods and at other times will force concessions from Big Business and their government stooges on these and other issues.

TO THOSE WHO SENT MONEY FOR COVERING OLYMPICS

The Olympic Games are over, and we want once again to thank those of our readers who were pouring in the money to make it possible for us to send sports editor Lester Rodney to cover the Games. As you know, our State Department decided it was not in the "best interests" of our country for Rodney to cover the games, a falsehood which was blasted by many newspapers and magazines which do not agree politically with the Daily Worker.

The major outlay, for plane fare and return, was saved. At this time we do not yet know whether we will get back the sum laid out for housing in Helsinki and other related items, a total of over $200.

For those who sent money anonymously to the "Cover the Olympics" Fund, we can assure them that the money will be used by the Daily Worker in the spirit of the Olympic Games to further peace and friendship between nations. Also to cover whatever losses we sustained to make the good press freedom fight. Those who sent their addresses can receive a refund by writing to us and asking for it. If we do not hear from you, we will assume you want us to use the money for the Daily Worker sustaining fund.

Acknowledgements for money that came in after we had discontinued the "Cover the Olympics" coupon:

HA of Alfred, Maine, $1. C of Akron, Ohio $5. C of Apopka, Fla., $10. Readers, Nassau County $10. FP, Newark $1. R, St Louis, $5. MC, $1. Three Steel Families of Gary $1.17. G. S. of Chicago $2. M of Minnesota $25. Also $10 from Richmond, Ind. $3 from "Mex." Ben B. of NY $2. J. B. of South Bend, Ill, $11. Harry $1. Hal S of Detroit $1. Paul, Wellington, Pa., $5. LG of North Carolina $10. SD of NY $1. Bertha K. Wisconsin, $2 JN, Maplewood, NJ, $5. RG B'klyn $1. Charles D of NY $2. LYLers $5. Rex, Fall River, Mass $3, Peppi of NY, $1. Betty P of Philly $1. Victor N of NY $5. K and S and D and E of NY, $5. Henry of NY, $1. LW of Cleveland $10. Kaye, Long Beach, $3. Anonymous $10. J of Cleveland $3. FW of Tremle, O, $2.50.

Tribute Tonight to Geo. Blake Charney

George Blake Charney, one of the 15 Smith Act defendants in the current Foley Square trial, and Lloyd Gough, Hollywood and Broadway actor and humorist, will be on the program tonight (Tuesday) in the Hotal Capitol, 51 St. and 8 Ave. The meeting was called as a tribute to Charney by the Manhattan Civil Rights Congress and the Citizens Defense Conference. Joining in the tribute will be Miss Claudia Jones, a co-defendant with Charney, and William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress executive secretary, and Mercedes Arroyo, a leader in the Spanish community.

With Gough on the list of entertainers is Laura Duncan, well-known singer; Asadata Dafora and his African dance group, and Lillian Goodman.

The meeting will be held in the air-conditioned Carnival Room and begins at 8 p.m. Tickets are $1. Proceeds go to help defray legal expenses for the 15 defendants.

Talmadge Heads Ga. Electors For Stevenson

ATLANTA, Aug. 4.—A 12-man slate of Presidential electors, headors, headed by Gov. Herman Talmadge and pledged to the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket was picked by Georgia Democrats today.

Have you sent a birthday card to Eugene Dennis? He will observe his 48th birthday on Aug. 10—behind prison walls. His address is: Eugene Dennis, FMB 71488, Atlanta, Ga.

Final Standings In Olympics

1—United States 614.
2—Soviet Union, 553½.
3—Hungary 308.
4—Sweden 265.
5—Germany 171½.
6—Finland 162½.
7—Italy 158¾.
8—France 156¼.
9—Czechoslovakia 131½.
10—Great Britain 117.
11—Australia 97.
12—Switzerland 92¼.
13—Japan 71.
14—South Africa 67.
15—Denmark 48.
16—Argentina 56.
17—Norway 44.
18—Holland 44.
19—Iran 40.
20—Jamaica 39.
21—Belgium 37½.
22—Turkey 36¾.
23—Romania 31¾.
24—Canada 30.
25—Brazil 30.
26—Poland 26½.
27—Austria 23.
28—Egypt 22.
29—Yugoslavia 22.
30—New Zealand 19.
31—India 17.
32—Luxemburg 17.
33—Korea 16½.
34—Chile 14.
35—Mexico 12.
36—Lebanon 11½.
37—Portugal 10.
38—Trinidad 8.
39—Uruguay 8.
40—Ireland 6.
41—Spain 5.
42—Bulgaria 4.
43—Philippines 4.
44—Venezuela 4.
45—Cuba 3.
46—Pakistan 3.
47—Bahamas 2.
48—Greece 1½.
49—Singapore 1.

Nenni Urges Non-Aggression Pact with USSR

ROME, Aug. 4.—Nenni, Italian Socialist leader, wrote today in the Socialist Party newspaper, Avanti, that Italy "could easily conclude a non-aggression pact with Moscow" if the government would adopt a neutral foreign policy.

Nenni returned last night from the Soviet Union where he was received by Premier Josef Stalin and received a Stalin peace prize.

"An Italian nation that could find in neutrality the consciousness of its internal unity and its international interests would receive the most open and cordial friendliness from Russia," he wrote.

"It could easily conclude a non-aggression pact with Moscow. The road would be open to accords and commercial exchanges useful to our labor and industrial production."

Negro Population Up in Detroit

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (FP).—The Negro and other non-white population of Detroit increased 101.4 percent from 1940 to 1950, while the white population increased 5 percent in the same period, says the 1950 census. In metropolitan Detroit the colored increase was 109.5 percent in the 10 years and the white increase 20.4 percent. The white population of Michigan increased 17.5 percent from 1940 to 1950 while the Negro and other colored population increased 108.8 percent in the same time, the census says.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

FANS, 8 inches to 16 inches — Regular styles. Window types. List $7.95 and up. Our price $6.40 and up. Standard Brands Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

SERVICES

(Upholsterers)

SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention, mornings 9-1. MYcenth 8-7067.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service city, beach and country. GR 4-7107.

Collazo

(Continued from Page 3)

has been augmented a thousandfold; to all those Americans who forgot about the divisions of race and political creeds to give themselves to the service of a good cause; to Mr. Unger, to all the thousands of persons who backed with their signatures the defense of a humble and to them an unknown man, thus showing the real Christian spirit of mercy; to all religious organizations that held services for my spiritual guidance and comfort.

But above all let's thank God without whose guidance and support nothing can be accomplished; He never failed me.

I'll ask you once more not to expect me to be able to remember everybody and everything I would like to say; please help me in this matter and if I've forgotten somebody, give them your own message.

To my people, as always, give them a message of gratitude and tell them that no prison will be enough to kill in me the great love I feel for them and the determination to keep alive those sentiments that have always been part of my life. Our goal is full independence and we shall never rest until we have achieved it. Justice has to be done to us some time, but never if we don't continue to work hard for the ideals in which we firmly believe.

Give my love and greetings to relatives and friends and to you, I'll remain as always with the greatest devotion.

Tuyo,
OSCAR CALLAZO.

Foley Square

(Continued from Page 3.)

Daily People's World of California which the defense presented.

The clipping was an announcement by Rosser that although he had resigned from the organization he staill believed in its policies.

"I respect the Communist Political Association and the program it is promoting to wipe out fascism throughout the world and to build democracy in America with freedom and equality for all people."

The statement was signed Louis Rosser.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL BRODSKY JACK R.
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Mill End Goods

SUMMER CLEARANCE OF ALL IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC FABRICS, BARGAINS GALORE
MILL END IMPORTS
30 E. 11th St. — Room 306

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave.
GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Artist Maurice Becker Gives His Impressions of Foley Square

By MAURICE BECKER
(Noted American Artist)

As I sketched in court down at Foley Square, my thoughts went back to those days when as staff artist on the N. Y. Tribune I drew some real Old Masters of 'force and violence' just across the park in City Hall.

The year was 1915, and except that there had been a bit of force and violence out in Rockefeller's Ludlow a year before, oh, and earlier a Moyer, Pettibone and Bill Haywood kidnapping and a governor's murder that failed to be pinned on them, it seemed a comparatively peaceful moment in America. After all, Heywood Broun had nothing better to do than write baseball stories for that same Trib.

I saw some books paraded in the courtroom and heard the names of Marx, Engels and Lenin, then W. Z. Foster and Alexander Trachtenberg. And they were all connected up with theories about the future.

How I wished some few of the 31 volumes of a report compiled by President Wilson's Committee of Industrial Relations could have been opened up and brought to the attention of that Foley Square Judge and Jury.

For at that City Hall hearing and others at which I sketched, Frank P. Walsh, prominent Catholic layman, one time owner of a Kansas City newspaper and later co-chairman with ex-President Taft of Wilson's War Labor Board had spread on the record from the mouths of the real force and violence boys namely, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and J. P. Morgan, Jr., and others, the uses of force and violence in the here and now. Force and violence against the state and force and violence against working people.

The Wilson government, whatever its motives, was getting in its licks against the real thing. How those robber barons sweated on the stand! The hearings were always crowded. No fabulously paid blabbers of the Budenz, Chambers stripe trying to scare the pants off America with pumpkin plots and Aesop's fables. Mother Jones and John Lawson, miners' leaders, faced these gunmen and gasoline torch hoodlums of the top strata of the capitalist state—the initiators and practitioners of force and violence on a classic scale.

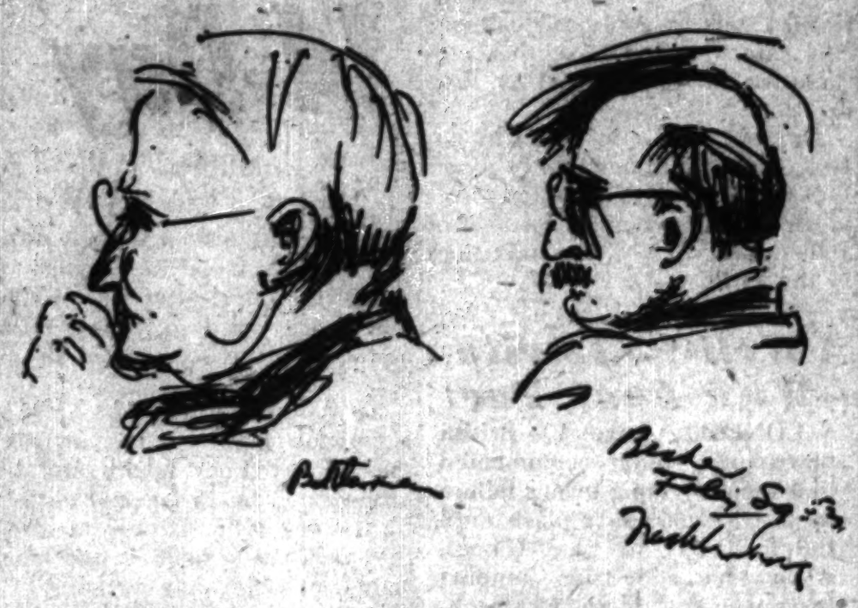
And whom does a Truman serve up to confront the righteous rage and the scorn of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Pettis Perry, V. J. Jerome, Louis Weinstock and the other working-class leaders.

See those gentle faces, studious faces, with patience and kindliness in their eyes, though they have looked for decades on scenes of force and violence that is a daily accompaniment of workers' lives.

What an outrage—what an insult—what a mockery of justice! Men and women whose lives are an open book penned in day after day, month after month to hear the drooling of paid informers.

Frank Walsh's report on Big Business force and violence on a national scale was sideswiped when it took on international proportions and we got into World War I. Many force and violence biggies came to a bad end after World War II because they faced the wrath of an outraged mankind. And the reason the Foley Square trials flourish is that there were too many reprieves.

Bring the biggest to book—let them not embroil us in war—free the lovers of peace, and our great democracy will quit the stool-pigeon business!



Alexander Bittleman and Alexander Trachtenberg sketched by artist Maurice Becker at the Foley Square trial.

THE 'LYDIA BAILEY' FILM

By BEN LEVINE

Since the time I wrote the original review of the "Lydia Bailey" film, I have had many second thoughts about this picture, and I have also had the benefit of reading the criticism written by David Platt. As a result, I see now that I was led, by my enthusiasm for some of the positive aspects of the production, to overlook the many negative aspects that Platt had pointed out, including the basic fact that the production as a whole, both in its intention and its execution, spreads the ideology of American imperialism.

It was wrong to omit from the original review any discussion of the white chauvinist scenes, as the one in which the bloodhounds are made to "recognize" a white man by his smell. It was wrong to say the viewer can dismiss the "silly story" as irrelevant. The "silly story" actually is the picture, and it is an idealist method of reviewing to praise a production that exists only in the critic's mind. The story is the old stereotype that Hollywood always produces when handling a revolutionary event—the young man on the side of the revolution, the aristocratic beautiful daughter whom he rescues, and the faithful family servant.

I see now that I was unjust to Fred Rayfield, The Compass reviewer who did make this point, although I disagree with his completely negative approach to the film as a whole.

• • •

A discussion of the picture should also have said something about the present American imperialist domination of Haiti. It should be recalled that among the early events that ushered in American 20th century imperialism was the landing of the US Marines in that island where a Negro nation had so long maintained its independence.

It was also wrong to say that the true drama of the Haitian revolution finds expression in this picture. What does find expression, and what made me so enthusiastic that I put away from my mind every other consideration, was the militant spirit of the Negro people which the actors reflected, despite the story and despite the words they were given to say.

They gave a glimpse—it was only a glimpse in the narrow limitations set by the Hollywood bosses—of what Negro actors will be able to do when the struggle of the Negro and white workers conquer for them greater freedom of expression.

In Battle

By DAVID EDELSHTAT
(1866-92)

(Translated from the Yiddish by Aaron Kramer. Reprinted from Kramer's new book, "Denmark Vesey and other Poems.")

We're hated and damned and driven,
We're hounded from shore unto shore,
And all for the love we have given
To those who are hungry and poor.

We're butchered, and beaten, and branded;
They jail us again and again—
For seeking the truth, and demanding
An end to the serfdom of men.

And yet we will never be frightened
By tyranny's cruel decree—
We'll work until man is enlightened
To rise up and shake himself free.

Yes, yoke us like beasts that are herded,
And drag us as long as you will—
Our bodies alone may be murdered—
Our spirit you never can kill!

Oh tyrants! you haven't the power
To kill so immortal a plant.
Its fragrant and beautiful flower
Is blooming all over the land!

Oh tyrants! although you destroy us,
New soldiers will stand in our place—
And fight for a world that is joyous,
And set free the whole human race!

ASADATA DAFORA (above) and his African Dance group will be among the group of entertainers to appear at the Tribute to George Blake Charney tonight (Tuesday) at the Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and Eighth Ave. at 8 p.m. Others on the cultural program will be Laura Duncan, well known singer and Lloyd Gough, actor and humorist. Claudia Jones, William L. Patterson and Mercedes Arroyo will join in the tribute to Charney, one of the 15 defendants on trial at Foley Sq.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

From the Stands for a Change

HAD ALMOST FORGOTTEN what a ballgame looks like to a fan. Friday night dropped in at the Polo Grounds to catch the Giants-Pirate game and look at Monte Irvin returning to action. Just made it by 8:30 p.m. game time after leaving the office and catching some supper. First Pirate batter was already at the plate as I made the upper tier where the steps lead down into the press-box. On a mild impulse, decided to forego the writers' coop and wandered out along the upper right field stands.

Came to the right field foul pole and looked around. There were plenty of wide open spaces, just about 10,000 in the house to see the tailend Bucos. From A to F the seats are reserved, proclaimed the signs. So I climbed to around row G. There I found myself weighing the best place to sit to catch a ball. (The Polo Grounds press box is the only one of the three New York parks which is screened off, where the little possibility of snaring a foul is non-existent. This may have been a little part of the impulse to sit in the stands this night.)

On the theory that there seems to be an awful lot of drives into the upper stands that just miss being fair balls, more of those than home runs, chose a seat a little to the foul side of the pole. Also took a place a little higher up where there were only empty rows, with the notion that the chances of getting a ball bouncing around the aisles were materially improved through lack of competition. Now that's planning!

This settled, I sprawled comfortably stretching my legs over onto the arm rests of the empty seats in front of me, and looked at the far away, narrow, screened-in press box behind home plate with a feeling of satisfaction. Cooler here, too.

First thing I noticed was that people sitting in the right field stands can't see the rightfielder below them at all—and that's not good. When a fly ball is hit to right you just don't know nothing until the batter either stops and quits, rounds first and holds up, digs for second, or starts trotting around the bases. Unless it comes all the way upstairs where he can see it, this is how the upper rightfield fan knows whether it is a fly ball, a single, extra base hit, or home run. (If he's in the box seats he can lean over and see, I suppose.)

When Monte Irvin came to bat the people started a storm of warm handclapping and yells for the Giants' Mr. Big who had broken an ankle and been "out for the season," said the headlines. And there I was able to stand and holler too. Which sure beat the formal inhibitions of the press box! There were two out and two on and Monte lined a single to right to score the game's first run. Then Jim Rhodes, that home run hitting rookie from the softball ranks, lifted one in our direction.

From the press box the ball always seems to get smaller and smaller as it sails away from the bat. And here it was growing bigger and plainer. It landed fair by about 10 feet and was good naturedly scuffled for for a moment and then displayed triumphantly by the lucky one, who stood with television-viewing friends apparently in mind. For the next 10 minutes the ball was being passed around in the vicinity of the catcher for a look.

The running fire of comment from the stands to the players is something I had almost forgotten from too many staid years in the pressbox. Bobby Thomson, playing centerfield for the first time this year, was the recipient of loud advice on where to play the various hitters. When Hank Thompson made a fine scoop and throw from third, a leather lung advised Bobby, who had gotten a little shaky at the hot corner, to "pay attention, Bobby. That's the way it's done." Fans were moving down the aisle to lean over from the boxes for a moment's glimpse at Irvin in the field. "Attaboy, Monte, how's it feel?" "We'll win the pennant now, Monte." Pirate rookie Del Greco was given a little treatment, most of it like, "Hey sonny, can you go all the way back to Omaha all by yourself?"

I tell you one thing, next time someone hits one close to the line and I see the fans around the foul pole waving either in a foul or fair direction, I'm going to know that's what it is. They are right there.

Nary a ball came anywhere near my carefully calculated spot until the sixth, and I had forgotten my state of semi-alert for left-handed hitters. Then Whitey Lockman lined one that seemed to be curving right toward me. Oh, boy! Two hands now! The direction was right, but the ball fell about five rows short into the reserved section. (I'm pretty sure the couple that got it had slipped down from the unreserved seats when the usher wasn't looking.)

With the big chance gone, Irvin out of the game and the Giants comfortably ahead, I departed in the seventh, a luxury I suppose I might have thought of twice if I'd paid a buck and a quarter like the real fans.

Oh, one thing I forgot. So homey was it and so much like one of the Giant fans did I feel after a while that when a big yell went up as the scoreboard posted a three for Chicago against Brooklyn, darned if I didn't almost join it.

What am I doing!

•

Olympic Newsreel,

WENT INTO A MOVIE to see some Olympic newsreels. Had to see a rather silly picture in the process—every time I see Jane Darwell in some picture she is still Tom Joad's mother to me, thrilling me just by her face and voice with the memory of that powerful portrayal in that classic film "Grapes of Wrath." Anyhow, the audience reaction to the Olympic shots was worth mentioning.

As the title "Olympics" went onto the screen there was a rustle of anticipatory interest. The newsreel showed some of the events . . . our men winning sprints, Mathias winning the decathlon, Zatopek the marathon . . . there was obvious interest, but no applause of any kind. Then it showed the finish of the 3,000 meter steeplechase with the announcer explaining that it was Ashenfelter the American against the favored Kazantzev of the Soviet Union. The race finished with Ashenfelter winning, and, just before the camera left the scene, there was the American and the Russian shaking hands warmly and at THAT INSTANT a spontaneous storm of handclapping broke out! (If I. F. Stone on the "Compass" questions whether it is true that the people really overwhelmingly want peace, how would he explain that?)

3,000 SIGNATURES ARE SOUGHT FOR DR. BELL IN QUEENS ASSEMBLY RACE

The campaign of Dr. Frederick Ellis Bell, candidate for State Assemblyman in the Fifth Assembly District, Queens, went into its second phase as dozens of canvassers fanned out through the district to get 3,000 certified signatures on a petition to place Dr. Bell on the ballot as an Independent candidate.

Rev. Edward E. Jarvis, chairman of the Non-Partisan Committee for Negro and Minority Representation in the Fifth A. D., stated that only 1,500 signatures are actually necessary "but we are taking no chances."

Hundreds of signatures have already been collected to place Dr. Bell on the ballot for the Democratic primary election, Aug. 19. The Board of Elections declared most of those signatures invalid, but the committee has appealed to the N. Y. Supreme Court.

"We know our signatures are legally correct," said Rev. Jarvis.

The case is being heard in Supreme Court in the Jamaica Courthouse, Sutphin Boulevard.

"Dr. Bell," said Rev. Jarvis, "is a registered Democrat, but he is independent of the party bosses. This way we will give the voters a better chance to register their independence on the ballot."

At a rally in the St. Mark's AME Church, ministers, business, labor and professional leaders, and a leader of the Italian community registered their backing for Dr. Bell, only Negro candidate for political office in Queens.

Said Mrs. Blessie L. Gunther, president of the Corona and East Elmhurst Civic Association, "All we want is our simple constitutional rights as American citizens. The campaign for a Negro representative in this district is long overdue."

Organizations in Jackson Heights and Elmhurst have asked Dr. Bell to appear at their meetings. Sponsors include leaders of Italian and Jewish organizations in the Fifth A. D.

Maryland Ruling Upholds Stores Barring Negroes

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Maryland Attorney General Hall Hammond ruled today that stores which refuse to serve Negroes are not violating the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

The Maryland commission on Interracial Problems asked his opinion on the issue. It said many stores in Baltimore, particularly department stores, are discriminating against Negroes by refusing to sell to them and refusing to allow them to try on wearing apparel.

A Well-Fed Briton —With Four Feet

LONDON, Aug. 4.—British newspapers today commented that their Olympic team's failure to win a single first place until the final day of the Games, when the equestrian jumping team won first place, was probably due to the nation's poor diet.

Daily Telegraph columnist Petersborough commented wryly, "It is noteworthy that our only Gold Medal winners were fed on oats."

B'klyn 'Federal' Strikers Win 14-Day Strike

Five hundred Federal Manufacturing strikers, members of United Electrical Workers Local 430, yesterday won their 14-day strike with a more than 13 cent package increase.

The workers voted unanimously to accept the latest offer and production is scheduled to resume today at the company's plants in Brooklyn.

Te settlement provides for an eight-cent hourly wage increase, the District Four health and life insurance plan, to be paid entirely by the employer, improvements in the vacation schedule and reinstatement of a shop steward

Jeffrey Van Clies, shop chairman and president of Local 430, hailed the settlement as a "ringing victory over union busting."

Mrs. Bass Tells Experience with Foley Sq. Stoolie

The story about "overthrow of the government" related from the witness stand in the Smith Act trial in New York doesn't jibe with the facts, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle and now Progressive Party candidate for vice-president of the U. S., declared.

After listening to the testimony of Louis Rosser of Los Angeles, the government's fifth witness against the 15 Smith Act defendants, Mrs. Bass said Rosser "never spoke about overthrow of the government in all our conversations, and we had many of them."

This was a reference to Rosser's testimony that Pettis Perry, one of the 15 defendants on trial for their political views, had advocated the "overthrow of the government."

Mrs. Bass was a spectator at the trial in the Federal courthouse in Foley Square Thursday.

"Rosser is one of the first persons who approached me on the question of Negro liberation and perhaps inspired me to become intensely interested in forces in Los Angeles where he and I lived that had the tendency to keep my people the most oppressed minority.

"He showed me that we were second-class citizens because we were docile, because we were not fighting restrictive covenants and were content to live in blighted sections and were satisfied with dismrimination in employment.

"Knowing Mr. Rosser in his previous activities, it has centainly been disconcerting to find him in a courtroom hesitatingly denying now the things he advocated at that time.

"I can't tell of the things I feel about Rosser—the way he's turned."

LAUNCH PACKING CONTRACT FIGHT

CHICAGO.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers this week opened negotiations with the big packers on a contract which expires Aug. 11, raising the following main demands:

- **A substantial wage increase.**
- **A union shop.**
- **An entirely employer-financed pension, health and welfare program.**
- **A guaranteed annual wage.**

Other UPWA demands included equal pay for equal work, eliminating the regional and female pay differentials; an end to discriminatory policies; a five-day work week and time-and-a-half for Saturday work; a cost-of-living bonus.

THE UPWA presented these demands to the big packers stating that "the workers are prepared to see that they get them."

Union president Ralph Helstein headed a union negotiating committee which opened a series of contract talks with the big packers.

It is expected that the contract fight will reach a climax as the heavy cattle and hog run begins in the yards.

HERE in District One, a conference outlined a program for uniting the workers behind the contract fight. Harold Nielsen, district director, led a membership inventory program and a series of meetings designed to "build up steam" behind the contract fight.

UPWA secretary-treasurer G. R. Hathaway stated that the negotiations were opening with the union convinced that "every single point we're going after can be won this year."

He explained to the workers the purpose for a minimum annual wage as "giving the lowest paid in our union a fair standard of living and all of us a more solid basis of security."

CHARLES HAYES, international representative stressed "shop action" as the key to winning the contract fight. He urged the union membership to "talk it up" at lunch hours and relief periods as well as at union rallies.

In its last wage fight, the UPWA made effective use of what it called "stop-and-go" shop actions, with the workers staging impromptu stoppages in plants and in departments in order to show their solidarity behind the top-level negotiations.

CIO-AFL Work For Rent Control

DETROIT.—The powerful AFL Building Trades and the Wayne County CIO Council have called on their members to mount a campaign directed at the Detroit City Council to continue rent controls.

If the real estate dominated City Council decides on Sept. 30 to lift rent controls, some 470,000 families will be handled rent increases ranging from 10 to 100 percent. Where cities in Michigan have been decontrolled increases have averaged 10 to 50 percent.

Also if rent control goes out, any landlord can evict tenants in 30 days if they refuse to pay rent increases. At present that can't be done,

Recently before Circuit Judge Arthur H. Webster, Gus Jurist president of the Detroit Public Housing Tenants Council, had his eviction upheld from the Stone Homes. Webster thus upheld a lower court which ruled Jurist can be evicted "without cause."

Coming up in September will be the jury trial of Wm. Allan, editor of The Michigan Worker, who is appealing a similar lower court eviction order which would oust his family from the Herman Gardens project.

Attorneys for Allan and Jurist maintain that the city housing projects are not covered by a Michigan Statute which allow eviction "without cause."

Under the present Rent Control Law a tenant can be evicted only for any of five specified reasons, non-payment of rent, nuisances, etc, but eviction "without cause" is not included in the five reasons the Rent Control Law allows for an eviction.

Funds to carry on the fight against Jurist and Allan's eviction are needed as appeals to higher courts entail heavy costs.

If readers of the Michigan Worker wants to contribut to Jurist's pending appeal to the Michigan State Supreme Court, they should send their donations to Gus Jurist, 5643 Connor, Detroit, 13.

To aid the fight against Allan's eviction send donations care of The Michigan Worker, Rm. 2, 2419 Grand River, Detroit, 1.

CENSUS DATA ON NEGROES IN CITIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (FP).—One-fourth of the non-whites in the U. S. live in 14 big cities and approximately 97 percent of them are Negroes, according to the Census Bureau.

The cities and the percentages of non-whites to the total poulation are: New York, 9.8 percent; Chicago, 14.1 percent; Philadelphia, 18.3 percent; Detroit, 16.4 percent; Washington, 35.4 percent; Baltimore, 23.8 percent; Los Angeles, 10.7 percent; New Orleans, 32 percent; St. Louis 18 percent; Cleveland, 16.3 percent; Memphis, 37.2 percent; Birmingham, 39.9 percent; Houston, 21.1 percent and Atlanta, 36.6 percent.

Charge IH Fails to Bargain

CHICAGO.—International Harvester Company was charged this week with "a blanket refusal to bargain in good faith" by Gerald Fielde, director of the UE's National Harvester Conference Board, as talks between the company and union were recessed.

Fielde said negotiations would resume when the Harvester plants represented by the union and now on layoff are back in production.

"International Harvester is no longer even pretending to engage in collective bargaining," Fielde said. "Every single proposal put forward by the union—no matter how small nor how lacking in cost to the company—has been met by a flat 'no' from the company."

The union represents 30,000 International Harvester workers in 16 local unions, and has been in negotiations since May 14 over wage and contract demands. The contract between the parties expires on Aug. 20.

CFL Asks Civil Rights Laws

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Federation of Labor was on record this week for a legislative program "to guarantee equal rights to live and work without fear of discrimination on account of race, creed or color."

The CFL executive board called for a federal FEPC with power of enforcement, and for anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation.

The resolution on civil rights was presented to the CFL by James M. Kemp, Building Service Local 189, George Bynum, Barbers Local 939; Herman Washington, Electrical Workers Local 134, P. T. Townsend, General Service Employes Local 73, and Theodore Callion, Painters Local 1332.

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